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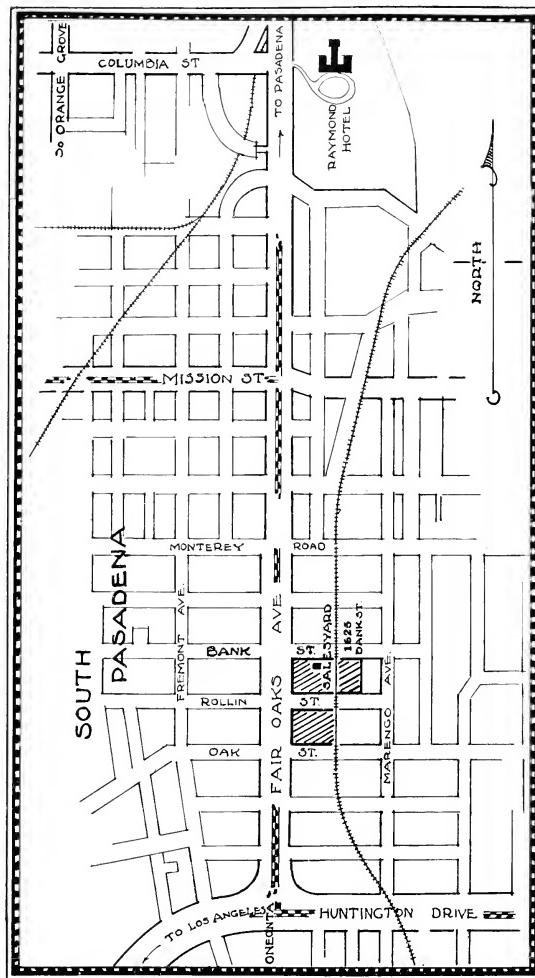
CATALOGUE

Avenue
of
Cocos Plumosa
Palms

Edward H. Rust

Nurseryman

South Pasadena, California



HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES

FROM PASADENA

By Automobile:

Drive south on Fair Oaks Avenue to Bank Street, which is five blocks south of Mission Street, South Pasadena. Turn left across Short Line car tracks on Bank Street. Entrance to nursery, 1625 Bank Street.

By Street Car:

Take Short Line car to Bank Street, South Pasadena. Cross tracks and walk half block east to entrance.

FROM LOS ANGELES

By Automobile:

Drive out North Broadway to Mission Road. Turn left on Mission Road to Huntington Drive. Follow Short Line car tracks along Huntington Drive to Oneonta Park Station. Cross Short Line car tracks on Fair Oaks Avenue just above Oneonta Park Station and continue north on Fair Oaks Avenue to Bank Street.

By Street Car:

Take Short Line Car to Bank Street, South Pasadena. Walk east one-half block to entrance.

FROM HOLLYWOOD OR BEVERLY HILLS

By Automobile:

Take any one of the following: Sunset, Santa Monica or Hollywood Boulevards, east to Vermont Avenue. Go north on Vermont to Los Feliz Boulevard and east on that to the intersection of Brand Boulevard and Colorado Boulevard, in Glendale. East on Colorado Boulevard through Eagle Rock City and over the Colorado Street bridge into Pasadena, to Fair Oaks Avenue. Turn south on Fair Oaks and go to Bank street, South Pasadena, which is five blocks below Mission Street. Turn left across the Short Line car tracks. Entrance is at 1625 Bank Street.

By Bus:

Take Hollywood-Pasadena bus to Union Bus Depot in Pasadena, located on South Fair Oaks Avenue, about one block below Colorado Street. Go north to intersection of Colorado and Fair Oaks and take Short-Line car from there. Ride to Bank Street in South Pasadena, cross tracks and walk one-half block east to entrance, which is at 1625 Bank Street.

Catalog and Planting Guide

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Vines
Palms, Roses, Ferns, Grasses
Flowering Plants



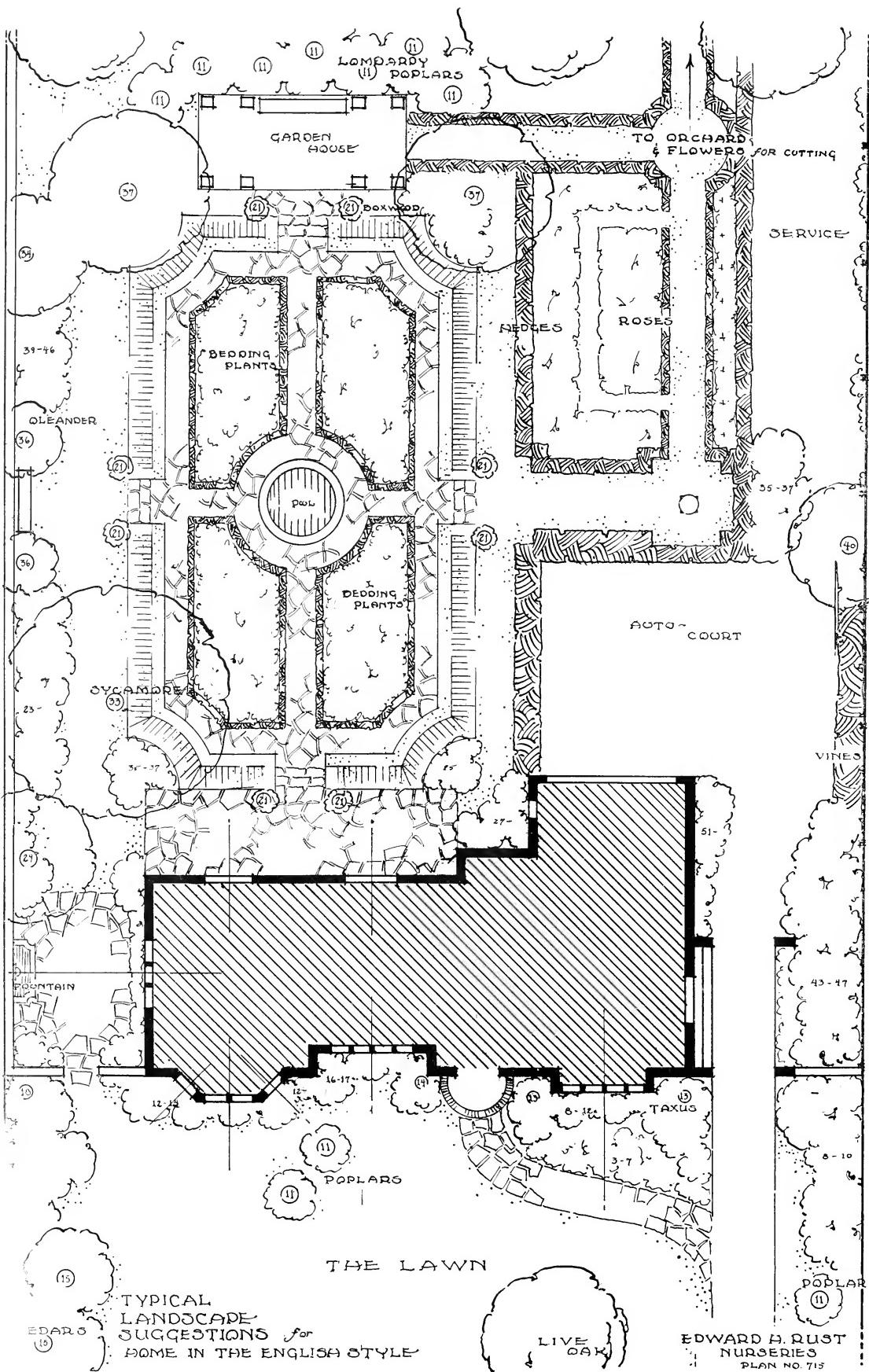
EDWARD H. RUST

Nurseryman

South Pasadena, California

Office
1625-1715 Bank Street

Nurseries
Fair Oaks Avenue Oak
to Bank Street



TYPICAL
LANDSCAPE
SUGGESTIONS for
HOME IN THE ENGLISH STYLE

EDWARD H. RUST
NURSERIES
PLAN NO. 715



Landscape Department

EN THIS department we have for your convenience an organization which comprises men and equipment ready at all times to aid you in designing and developing your home grounds, whether it be a small-town lot or an extensive country estate. We have a designing department which is prepared to turn out specific scale plans of your new garden or make suggestions for helpful changes in remodelling your old grounds. We will be pleased to send one of our representatives who has a thorough knowledge of plants, garden design and development, to help with your problems.

In the Construction Department we have men capable of giving you excellent service, because of the fact that many of them have had years of valuable experience working with plants, soils, etc. We are equipped to handle any part or all of a landscape development, whether it be simply a scheme of planting, including the selecting, placing, and setting out of shrubs, trees and flowers, or the laying out of walk or driveway, or the construction of pools, or sprinkler installation, or the making of lawns.

In our Growing and Sales Department are men with a fund of valuable knowledge, backed by years of practical experience, who are always glad to aid you in the selection of your stock, and for a person just starting to purchase stock, to arrange the same in an attractive "home garden" we offer a service and stock of which we are justly proud.

Remember, "*It's not a home until it's planted,*" and our entire facilities are at your disposal. Call on us for any service we can render.

EDWARD H. RUST, *Nurseryman*

FAIR OAKS AVENUE

OAK TO BANK STREET

SOUTH PASADENA, CALIFORNIA



READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

PRICES. The price list accompanying this catalogue is for the season of 1925. Prices in nursery stock often fluctuate yearly, hence we will be glad to mail you a revised list when such changes occur.

PACKING. We make no charges for packing on Retail orders to be shipped to any place in the United States.

TERMS CASH. Money Order, Registered Letter, Bank Draft or Check. No order will be sent c. o. d. unless accompanied by one-half the amount of order.

ERRORS AND OMISSIONS. We do our utmost to please you. Should any mistakes occur please notify us at once and we will gladly try to rectify them.

INSPECTION. Each shipment which we send out is required to carry a certificate of inspection. When the shipment is made, a manifest is mailed to the County Horticultural Commission at destination. This carries a list of the stock with the name of the purchaser. The inspector at destination thus makes the necessary examination and clears the order for delivery.

GUARANTEE. There is a disposition on the part of the public to request a guarantee from Nurserymen that their stock will grow. We guarantee growth of all stock which is properly planted and cared for, however, we do not replace stock killed by gophers or other rodents, or from other causes beyond our control, such as damage by scale, insects, or lack of water. Nearly all our stock can, at a glance, be identified as true to name. Where any question may arise our employees are shown the urgency of reducing all possibility of mistake, hence, we are at all times willing to replace, on good and sufficient evidence, all plants which may prove otherwise. Nevertheless, it is mutually understood and agreed, between purchasers and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount in excess of the original price of the stock at date of sale. We are proud of our reputation for supplying the right kind of plants in the best of condition, safely and promptly.

IN ORDERING. Please note that all orders and correspondence should be addressed to:

EDWARD H. RUST

Nurseryman

ELIOT 2639
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1625-1715 BANK STREET
SOUTH PASADENA, CALIF

GROWING FACILITIES

Our greenhouses, artificially heated during the winter months, and our extensive lath-houses and growing grounds, make a combination of propagating and producing facilities which, under the management of skillful men, insure you, the public, great quantities of the finest trees and plants at a minimum growing cost. It is our aim to provide the public with the best and finest plants possible to be produced. To this end we make every effort to use the most advanced and most effective methods of plant propagation and culture. We believe that our success in this line is largely due to our fine growing facilities and we cordially urge you to visit our nurseries and see our stock. You are very welcome and we will be glad to show you around.

OUR PRICE LIST

We issue an annual price list which we mail on request. Patrons failing to receive a copy should write for one.

NOTE: The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.



Coniferous Evergreen Trees

 N THE Pacific Coast where so much of the planting is semi-tropical and somewhat exotic, the cone-bearing evergreens give the planter a chance to modify this effect and secure a more varied and beautiful landscape.

We have many varieties of evergreens, such as *Cedrus Deodara*, *Libocedrus*, *Arborvitae*, *Cypresses*, *Abies* and *Pines* in stock. A number of these we have in varied sizes both established and in the field. We make a specialty of moving large specimens, and when looking for immediate effects we invite you to call at our nurseries and see our stock of evergreens. Heights given on all trees and shrubs in this catalog are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Abies concolor. WHITE FIR. Western North America. Fifty feet. Very beautiful fir; conspicuous on account of its ashy gray, often nearly white bark. Growth very regular and symmetrical, sometimes open, often very compact. Leaves long and slender, light green, usually very glaucous. This is the Silver Fir so highly admired in the Yosemite and Sierra region generally. Very resistant to drought and heat.

Abies nordmanniana. NORDMANN FIR. Caucasus. Sixty feet. A majestic species; growth slow but eventually becomes a large tree. Branches very widely spreading, so that a particularly good specimen should be as broad as it is tall. Leaves are flattened, not acute, dark green and glossy above, silvery underneath. The contrast in color between the old and new growths is most charming. One of the very best firs.

Abies pinsapo. SPANISH FIR. Spain. Fifty feet. A magnificent tree, very regular and symmetrical in habit. Leaves rigid, acute, entirely surrounding the branchlets; often reflexed; upper surface glaucous, underlaid deep green, while the lower surface is marked with two conspicuous silvery lines. Well adapted to a warm climate.

Abies pinsapo glauca. BLUE SPANISH FIR. Variety of preceding with silvery foliage and of slower, more compact growth.

Cedrus atlantica. MT. ATLAS CEDAR. North Africa. Seventy-five feet. Large, pyramidal, open tree. Leaves very slightly glaucous. The hardiest species.

Cedrus atlantica glauca. BLUE MT. ATLAS CEDAR. Seventy-five feet. A variety of the *C. atlantica*, with intensely glaucous or silvery leaves. When young, the growth is irregular and straggling, but later becomes symmetrical and compact. One of the most strikingly beautiful specimen trees in our collection.

Cedrus deodara. DEODAR. Himalaya Mountains. Hundred feet. This magnificent tree is a picture of grace and beauty. Pyramidal in general outline; the lower limbs lie on the ground, all the upper ones droop gracefully. The foliage of young trees is decidedly glaucous, but not so much so when older. Thrives to perfection in California. Large specimens.

Chamaecyparis lawsoniana. LAWSON CYPRESS. Broad pyramidal trees of soft gray color and soft graceful outline. Flat foliage, moderate growth, beautiful in any size. Hardy except in dry interior. A splendid tree for lawn or border planting. We have several varieties of this desirable tree.

Cupressus arizonica. ARIZONA CYPRESS. Fifty feet. Handsome tree with brilliant, silvery blue foliage. Growth rather compact with somewhat stout branches. Bark red. Similar to Guadalupe Cypress in color, but more compact and with straighter, more ascending branches.

Cupressus macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. California. Fifty feet. The well-known, rapid-growing native cypress. Useful where quick effect is wanted, and when trimmed makes a dense, compact hedge in any height desired.

Cupressus sempervirens fastigiata. ITALIAN CYPRESS. Europe and Asia. Seventy-five feet. The tall, slender variety used for specimens and groups. Widely used as sentinel trees at entrances to drives or buildings; fine for individual planting in lawns or lining drives.

Dammara robusta (*Agathis Robusta*). A splendid coniferous tree, unlike any other, its broad, oval-shaped, very thick leaves looking like those of a laurel. Very distinctive.



Cedrus Atlantica Glauca



Abies Nordmanniana

JUNIPERS. Mainly small trees of rather slow growth. They have one of two kinds of foliage. One kind is needle-like and prickly, in whorls of three; the other is scale-like, overlapping, and arranged in four rows like cypress, which they often resemble. The fruit is a berry, not at all cone-like. We have the following kinds:

Juniperus chinensis glaucaphilum. A shrub or tree of dwarf growth and pyramidal habit; foliage grayish-green; hardy and easily grown.

Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana. A graceful small variety, somewhat pendulous, having long, slender, light green shoots. Very attractive.

Juniperus communis hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Narrow columnar form, with upright, dense branches. Tips of branchlets erect.

Juniperus procumbens. CREEPING JUNIPER. A glaucous creeping species, having a spreading habit, and never rising more than a few inches from the ground.

Juniperus sabina. A dwarf, spreading, semi-trailing variety.

Libocedrus decurrens. CALIFORNIA INCENSE CEDAR. California and Oregon. A noble tree of vigorous, close growth and conical outline. Branches are spreading and ascending, clothed with compact, bright, glossy green foliage. Easily among the best of our specimen trees.

Picea orientalis. ORIENTAL SPRUCE. Asia. Fifty feet. The most delicate and graceful of all the spruces. About the same color as the Norway Spruce, but with more slender branches, shorter leaves, and far more compact. Grows very slowly and is the very best spruce for small grounds.

Picea pungens kosteri. KOSTER BLUE SPRUCE. A compact, slow-growing, silvery blue spruce. Very attractive.

Pinus canariensis. CANARY PINE. Sixty feet. Easily one of the most beautiful pines. The extremely long leaves, 8 to 12 inches in length, are gathered into large tufts all over the tree, giving it decided individuality. New growth on small branches is silvery white on young trees. Vigorous and thrives perfectly under our conditions.

Pinus halepensis. ALEPO PINE. Western Asia. Sixty feet. Medium-sized tree of moderate growth, with regular, conical outline. Leaves at first apparently one, but later separate into four or five; clear green on the outside, intensely glaucous on the inner surface. Cones small, seeds edible. A decidedly ornamental variety and about the best of the smaller sorts.

Pinus parryana. PARRY PINE. California. Forty feet. Growth very rapid; habit spreading. Leaves medium length, light yellowish green. Succeeds admirably in California.

Pinus pinea. ITALIAN STONE PINE. South Europe. Eighty feet. Compact, slow-growing variety, ultimately developing a flat spreading top.

Pinus radiata (P. insignis). MONTEREY PINE. Central California. Seventy-five feet. Our well-known native variety. The handsomest of the genus. Growth upright and extremely rapid, probably more so than any other pine.

Podocarpus macrophylla. A large-leaved conifer, making a very fine specimen tree. Very beautiful dark green foliage.

Sciadopitys verticillata. UMBRELLA PINE. Twenty feet. Branches in regular whorls, leaves deep green, lustrous. A fine porch plant. Does well in sheltered semi-shade.



Lawson Cypress



Podocarpus Macrophylla

Sequoia gigantea (*Wellingtonia gigantea*). GIANT REDWOOD. Two hundred feet. Beautiful conifer. Gray-green foliage. Pyramidal habit.

Sequoia sempervirens. COAST REDWOOD. Very different from the preceding. Flat, short needles. Green. Habit more open and tapering. Grows quicker.



Attractive plantings are the result of careful planning.



Evergreen Trees

NANY very useful and beautiful trees of broad-leaved evergreens, such as the flowering varieties of Eucalyptus, Acacias, the Pittosporums, the Rubber Trees and Jacarandas, are found in this class. All of these grow well in our climate and are a great help in securing good landscape effects. They are especially good for the high backgrounds on a landscape scheme and because of their holding their leaves all the year are exceptionally good for screen work. When combined with some of the lower evergreen shrubs they always give a very dense effect. The heights given in the descriptions in this catalogue are the approximate maximum heights the plants will grow under good conditions in Southern California.

Acacia armata. KANGAROO THORN. Six to ten feet. Spreading shrub with long, slender branches. Foliage deep green, leaves small and undivided. A small sharp thorn at each leaf. Flower heads light yellow, borne all along branches. Makes a very graceful plant. Drought resistant. Good for hill-side planting.

Acacia baileyana. Australia. Twenty feet. A silver-colored feather-leaved variety of medium sized growth. This is a very desirable variety. An early and most profuse bloomer. Should not be planted on lawns. Most attractive.

Acacia cultriformis. Ten feet. Tall shrub with long willowy, yellow branches. Leaves small, undivided, acute and very glaucous. A very heavy bloomer, with flower heads in clusters and all along the branches. Deep golden yellow. No garden complete without one of these. Blooms early.

Acacia decurrens. GREEN WATTLE. A fine tree of large size and rapid growth, with broad, round head. Leaves feathery, rich deep green. Flowers are pale yellow or creamy, and quite fragrant. Well suited for parks and avenues, where it is widely planted. Blooms in April.



Bloom of *Acacia Podalyriaefolia*

Acacia decurrens dealbata. SILVER WATTLE. One of the most popular acacias in California. Highly prized for its wonderful freedom of bloom in early Spring. Foliage is feathery and varies from silvery to green. Flowers are clear yellow, very fragrant and borne in clustered racemes in utmost profusion, practically covering the tree. Growth rapid.

Acacia latifolia. Australia. Thirty feet. Large shrub of quick growth. Can be trained as a small tree. Leaves undivided, long, and varying from narrow to broad. Flowers rich yellow, borne freely in rather long spikes.

Acacia longifolia floribunda. Australia. Twenty-five feet. There are several types of this perpetual bloomer. Some are characterized by a pendulous, others by an upright growth. It bears fluffy globose flowers of varying shades of yellow, and when in bloom is exceedingly attractive. One of the best for dry hillside planting.

Acacia melanoxylon. BLACK ACACIA. An erect, pyramidal grower, forming a well-shaped head. Flowers very light yellow, in heads. Leaves large and oblong. Well adapted and extensively used for sidewalk planting, owing to its regular, symmetrical growth. Hardy, drought resistant when mature, requiring little attention after the first year.

Acacia podalyriaefolia. PEARL ACACIA. Australia. This new variety is one of wonderful beauty. The foliage is always round, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter. The petiole is short and of light silvery color. The flowers are dark yellow, and the largest in size of any of the globose flowering species. A grand tree and rare. It blooms during January.

Acacia pruinosa. Twenty-five feet. A very beautiful tree with large, handsome, finely-cut foliage, which is of a light, pale green. The young foliage and shoots are of a soft rose color; flowers pale yellow.

Acacia pycnantha. GOLDEN WATTLE. Twenty-five feet. Small, round-headed tree with rather stout and often drooping branches. Leaves are undivided and extremely large on young trees, but of ordinary size as tree attains age. The large, golden yellow flower heads, which are quite fragrant, are very freely produced in long racemes.

Acacia saligna. WILLOW ACACIA. Australia. Twenty feet. Bluish, long, broad leaves, willow-like habit, and a free bloomer of golden yellow flowers. Becoming a very popular shade tree. Blooms in March.

Acacia verticillata. STAR ACACIA. Twelve feet. A shrub tree of rather spreading habit, with small linear leaves and with flower spikes one inch or less in length. Flowers sulphur yellow and extending the entire length of the young branches. One of the best for planting in groups.



Camphora Officinalis

Dracaena

Azara microphylla. Chile. Fifteen feet. Small tree of erect growth. Dark gray. Leaves very small, green and glossy. Flowers minute, yellow, with fragrance decidedly like chocolate. Handsome and graceful tree.

Bauhinia purpurea. MOUNTAIN EBONY. Grows rapidly to 20 feet. Two-lobed leaves, folded in the middle, gray-green color. Covered in June with 3-inch blooms resembling orchids in tints of pink and lavender. Tender for frost but usually recovers soon.

Camphora officinalis. CAMPHOR TREE. A very handsome ornamental tree of moderate growth and regular form. Leaves are pointed, glossy green, and strongly scented with camphor. Many leaves turn red during winter. Flowers inconspicuous. The camphor of commerce is obtained from this tree. Also good for street planting.

Casuarina stricta. SHE-OAK. Slender, graceful, upright tree, resembling a pine. Very fast grower and extremely hardy, resisting drought, cold and heat. Fine for narrow parkings. Good for a light, graceful, tall specimen in landscape use.

Ceanothus arboreus. WILD LILAC. Twenty feet. From the islands off the coast of Southern California. A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth. Flowers in large trusses, bright blue; large, handsome foliage.

Ceanothus arboreus hybridus. Twenty feet. A hybrid between *C. arboreus* and *C. spinosus*. Of very rapid growth, with large glossy green foliage and immense trusses of bright blue flowers. Very free flowering and one of the best of the Ceanothi.

Ceanothus cyanus. A splendid shrub with dark green foliage and large trusses of dark blue flowers, which appear late in Spring after other kinds are over.

Ceanothus spinosus. California. Twenty feet. Bright green, medium large foliage. Abundant pale blue flowers. One of the most common in our foothills. Delightful fragrance.

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus. BLUE-BLOSSOM. Santa Cruz Island. Fifteen feet. Of rather thick, compact growth; dark green shiny foliage, deep blue flowers.

Ceratonia siliqua. CAROB OR ST. JOHN'S BREAD. Mediterranean. Thirty feet. This splendid tree is one of the handsomest ornamentals adapted to our climate. It is of regular growth, with spreading branches, forming a rounded head. Leaves are pinnate, with large, leathery, deep green glossy leaflets. Very resistant to drought and not inclined to become dusty.

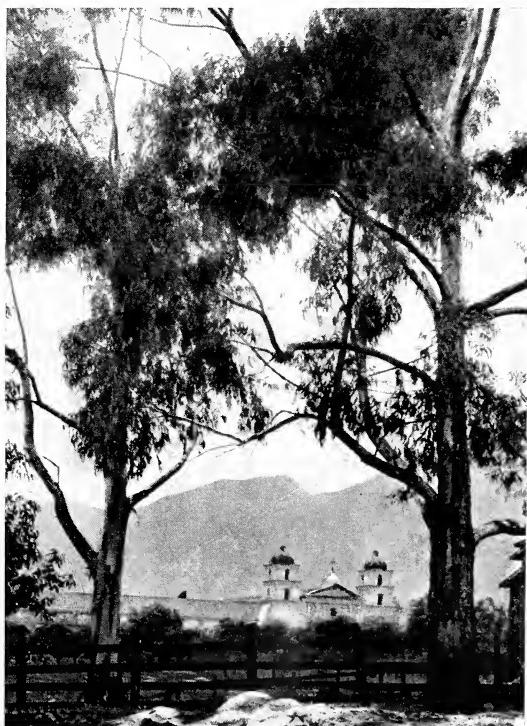
Eucalyptus amygdalina angustifolia (*Eucalyptus linearis*). Australia. Thirty feet. An ornamental species of somewhat weeping habit, with small, very narrow leaves. White trunk. Very conspicuous.

Eucalyptus citriodora. LEMON GUM. Tree of rapid, direct growth. Foliage is strongly impregnated with lemon scent. Flowers creamy white. The trunk sheds its bark every year during its blooming period, leaving it milky white and absolutely smooth. Has the peculiarity of developing most of its branches toward the prevailing wind. Very sensitive to frost when young.

Eucalyptus cornocalyx. SUGAR GUM. Tall, rather spreading tree, very fast growing. Stands extreme heat and drought but not much frost. Bark mottled like sycamore. One of the best shade trees.

Eucalyptus eriathronoma. A desirable flowering eucalyptus which comes true red from seed.

Eucalyptus ficifolia. SCARLET GUM. Australia. Twenty-five feet. Bears red tasseled flowers in great masses in Summer. Leaves leathery, dark green. Extremely showy in blossom. Being grown from seed the shade of flowers is uncertain.



Eucalyptus Globulus



An Attractive Group of Conifers

Eucalyptus globulus. BLUE GUM. Australia. One hundred feet. The best known and most planted. When young the foliage is blue, replaced by dark green drooping leaves as the tree grows older.

Eucalyptus globulus compacta. BUSHY BLUE GUM. A valuable specimen tree which grows without pruning into a dense, symmetrical, rounded form. Foliage like that of a young blue gum.

Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea. PINK IRONBARK. Australia. Fifty feet. This species will grow in a greater variety of climates than most eucalypti, thriving near the coast or in the hot desert valleys of the interior and will endure more cold than most others. Has beautiful pink flowers. Is of great value as an ornamental tree.

Eucalyptus pulverulentum. A small bushy form, having blue-green foliage which does not turn to dark green on maturity. The leaves are semi-circular in pairs, making a series of shields around the stems.

Eucalyptus robusta. SWAMP MAHOGANY. Very handsome tree of moderate size and quick growth. Leaves leathery, dark, glossy green. Flowers are white and extremely numerous. Thrives well in a damp soil, as well as in the ordinary garden.

Eucalyptus rostrata. CREEK GUM OR RED GUM. Similar to Blue Gum in growth. Flowers white, very small and borne in compact clusters. Will stand extremes of both heat and cold.

Eucalyptus rufa. DESERT GUM. A medium tall variety which makes a good street tree. Has a fine bark which does not flake off. One of the hardy varieties.

Eucalyptus sideroxylon rosea. ROSE IRONBARK. Tree of medium size. Deep pink flowers which contrast well with the silvery gray foliage. By many this is considered the most ornamental of all the eucalypti.

Eucalyptus tereticornis. SLATY GUM. Australia. One hundred fifty feet. One of the tall, straight growing varieties. With the possible exception of the Blue Gum, this is the best general utility tree in the list.

Eucalyptus viminalis. Australia. One of the tallest growing of all the eucalypti and is an exceedingly handsome tree. Very drought resistant.

Ficus elastica. INDIA RUBBER TREE. Assam, India. Sixty feet. A splendid plant of highly decorative nature. The leaves are very long, broad and deep shining green. Small specimens are unsurpassed as choice table or parlor plants.

Ficus macrophylla. MORETON BAY FIG. Australia. Seventy-five feet. This is an evergreen tree that surpasses in size any other of its kind yet given a trial in this State. The foliage is as large as that of the Magnolia grandiflora, and immune from the attacks of insect pests and fungus diseases. If a tree is required for shade alone it is most desirable.

Ficus pandurata. FIDDLELEAF FIG. Africa. Tree with enormous foliage, leaves 6 by 12 inches, which grow close to the branches or stems. As a decorative plant it has but few equals, but like all pot-grown plants must receive proper attention to obtain best results.

Ficus rossi. WEEPING RUBBER TREE. New weeping Rubber Tree originated in our Nurseries which we consider one of the finest novelties of recent introduction.

Grevillea robusta. SILK OAK. Seventy-five feet. A large tree with pretty fern-like foliage, covered late in Spring with orange-colored flowers which are a great source of honey for bees. Does well in all parts of California and thrives with scarcely any water.

Hakea laurina. Australia. Twenty feet. Hardy, small tree with leaves from four to six inches long. Flowers clustered into a ball, red with yellow protruding styles.

Hakea saligna. WILLOW HAKEA. Australia. Ten feet. Similar to the preceding, with leaves narrower. Clusters of small white flowers.

Hakea suaveolens. Australia. Fifteen feet. Compact tree of very unusual appearance. Leaves divided into needle-like lobes, tipped with a very sharp, stiff point. It is abundantly able to take care of itself and will not be molested. Flowers white, borne freely in globular clusters. Highly resistant to drought.

Hymenosporum flavum. Australia. Forty feet. Very tall shrub or tree with large, broad leaves. Flowers are large, white, quickly turning bright yellow, and very fragrant. Being a very free bloomer over quite a long period, it is a desirable specimen and worthy of much more extended planting.



A Drive Lined With California Pepper Trees

Ilex aquifolium. ENGLISH HOLLY. Europe. Twenty-five feet. Well known small tree, with leathery, dark green, prickly leaves; inconspicuous flowers and numerous red berries on fertile plants. Growth usually very slow. Requires plenty of moisture.

Jacaranda mimosaeifolia (*Jacaranda ovalifolia*). Brazil. Forty feet. Frequently called the "Blue Acacia," but not related to the acacias. Foliage light green, almost fern-like. Round-headed, upright form. Moderately fast growth. Covered with light blue trumpet-shaped flowers in May and June, often shedding its foliage during blooming period, becoming a solid mass of blue.

Lagunaria pattersoni. Australia. Thirty feet. A small evergreen tree with leathery gray foliage, and bears a great profusion of light pink colored blossoms. Is admirable for seaside planting. It belongs to the Hibiscus family.

Laurocerasus lusitanica. PORTUGAL LAUREL. Spain and Portugal. Twenty feet. Easily distinguished by its somber, very dark green, sharply serrated leaves, which usually show a tendency to fold upward from the midrib. Growth compact. Flowers white, in very long, slender racemes. Easily one of the handsomest evergreen shrubs and excellent for tub culture.

Laurocerasus officinalis. ENGLISH LAUREL. Heavy, dense shrub growing 6 to 8 feet, very large, smooth dark green leaves, trims well. Entirely hardy, moderately slow growth. Used for heavy hedges, solid specimens or tub plants.

Laurus nobilis. GRECIAN LAUREL. Upright tree, bushy from the ground but can be trimmed into any formal shape desired. Mediterranean. Forty feet.

Magnolia grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. Southern States. Fifty feet. An evergreen tree with dark green, glossy, stiff foliage and large, pure white, fragrant flowers. A native of the swamps of the South Atlantic States. It always requires an abundance of water.

Myoporum laetum. New Zealand. Twenty feet. Large shrub or small tree of rather quick growth. Leaves large, oleander-shaped, very glossy above and conspicuously dotted. Flowers small, white, spotted brown, followed by an abundance of pink berries. Excellent for planting close to sea shore.

Parkinsonia aculeata. JERUSALEM THORN. Southwestern States. Fifteen feet. A rare and beautiful thorny tree, with needle-like, feathery drooping branches, and yellowish flowers. Suitable for lawns.

Prunus ilicifolia. CALIFORNIA WILD CHERRY. Twenty-five feet. Well-known native shrub or tree with very glossy, prickly margined leaves, resembling those of English Holly. One of the very handsomest hedge plants or good as a bushy specimen. Of rather slow growth.

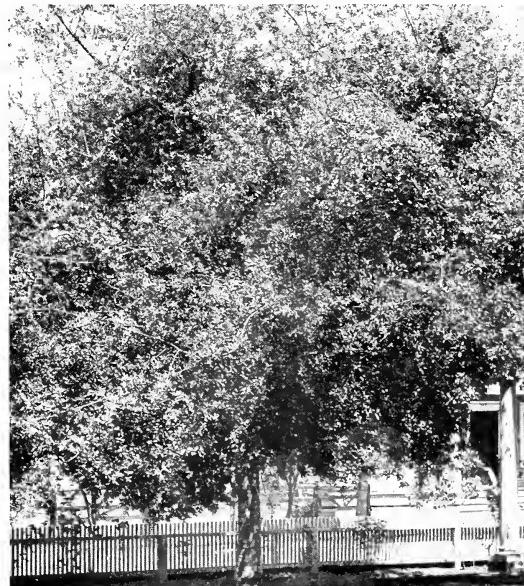
Prunus lyoni (*Prunus ilicifolia integrifolia*). CATALINA CHERRY. A variety of the preceding, with considerably larger and more pointed leaves, usually without the prickly edges. Grows more rapidly. A very desirable, small-growing tree.

Quercus agrifolia. CALIFORNIA LIVE OAK. California. Sixty feet. The native timber of California valleys. Handsome evergreen shade tree; long lived and a quicker grower than it is generally understood to be, provided the roots get moisture. No tree adds more real estate value than this. No estate complete without this.

Schinus molle. PEPPER TREE. Californians need no description of this old favorite. Round-headed tree with low drooping branches. Leaves pinnate with acute leaflets. Foliage very pungent-aromatic. Creamy flower clusters in July, followed by red berries in long, drooping clusters.

Ulmus chinensis. WEEPING EVERGREEN ELM. China. Thirty feet. This tree is to the evergreen what the weeping willow is to the deciduous trees. Bright, glossy, green foliage. A very graceful and beautiful tree.

Umbellularia californica. CALIFORNIA BAY OR LAUREL. Forty feet. Native bay tree. Beautiful dark green tree. Rounded habit. Lance leaves; small white flowers. The leaves have a pungent odor of bay.



California Live Oak



Evergreen Shrubs

ETHE uses of evergreen shrubs are too numerous to mention; however some of their most common uses are as fillers, backgrounds, in formal hedges, screens, mass effects and border. The flowering and berried varieties give very beautiful-colored effects, and by using a few each of the many varieties one can secure color and flowers in the garden every month of the year here in California, where climatic conditions are so favorable. The almost endless variety in leaf, form and color make these shrubs very attractive when planted in a mass. When properly placed, very fine cover and screen effects may be achieved.

Abelia rupestris (chinensis). Six feet. A garden hybrid. Free-flowering shrub with small, opposite, glossy green leaves. Flowers are tubular, almost an inch long, white flushed lilac pink. The large, ruddy sepals remain after the flowers fall, adding to the showy effect. Blooms profusely and continuously all summer. A very fine shrub.

Abutilon. FLOWERING MAPLE. Several varieties of shrubs growing from 3 to 6 feet, with bell-shaped brilliant flowers, making good sized blooming plants in one year. Quite hardy.

Arbutus unedo. STRAWBERRY TREE. A medium-sized shrub with clean, attractive foliage. It flowers in the late Fall, the blossom being followed by a round fruit, grown on a pedicel three or four inches long, and of a beautiful crimson color, which is very showy during our Winter months.

Atriplex breweri. SALT BUSH. California. Twelve feet. A very hardy, drought resistant native shrub with silvery gray foliage and bushy growth. Good for hedges or planting in groups with darker foliages.

Aucuba japonica variegata. GOLD DUST PLANT. Japan. Five feet. Branching shrub, bark on branches green. Leaves rather large, coarsely toothed, dark green, conspicuously dotted with yellow spots. Fine for pot culture. When planted out should be given a shaded location. Female plants bear large red berries.

Berberis darwini. DARWIN BARBERRY. Slow dwarf shrub, eventually 2 to 4 feet. Has many slender branches drooping toward tips. Leaves small, rich green, prickly like Holly. Many of the leaves turn

bright red in Fall, holding this tint through Winter. Flowers golden yellow, produced in utmost profusion early in the Spring. Berries blue. One of the very finest small evergreen shrubs.

Berberis knighti. Eight feet. Taller growing and larger leaved than the preceding. Branches well armed with groups of needle-like thorns and yellow flowers. One of the very best new sorts.

Buddleia asiatica. WHITE BUTTERFLY BUSH. India. Fifteen feet. A tall shrub with spreading and slightly drooping branches, producing large terminal spikes of small, white, deliciously fragrant flowers. A splendid shrub for planting as a background for smaller shrubs and flowers.

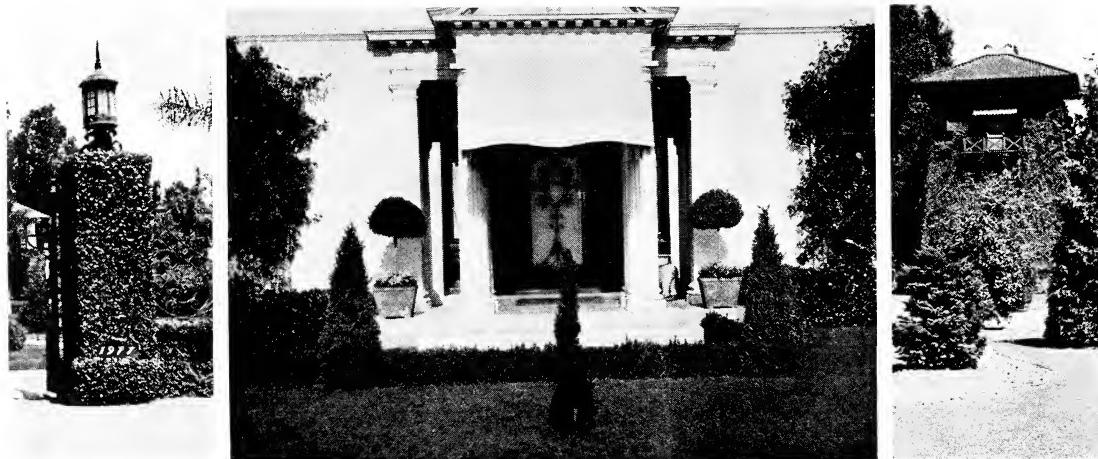
Buddleia farquhari. The latest introduction to this valuable group of rapid growing shrubs. Flowers pink.

Buddleia lindleyana. A lower growing form which is covered with a mass of snow white flowers.

Buddleia madagascariensis. A tall growing variety bearing long spikes of fragrant yellow flowers.

Buddleia magnifica. Asia. Twenty feet. Of similar habit to *Buddleia asiatica* but having larger foliage and large spikes of purple flowers. A very desirable shrub for gardens where loose, open growing plants are desired.

Buxus japonica. JAPANESE BOXWOOD. Six feet. A handsome species characterized by its very glossy foliage, which has a pleasing light green shade. Leaves usually notched at the tip. Makes an excellent hedge, as it is of very even and comparatively rapid growth, hence easily kept in shape.



Proper selection and placing of shrubs is a most important feature in any planting scheme



Boxwoods

Buxus sempervirens. COMMON OR ENGLISH BOXWOOD. Europe, Africa and Asia. Five to 10 feet. Handsome shrub of dense, compact growth. Leaves quite small, deep green. Used for low, formal hedges. Also trained into various artificial forms such as round-headed standards, pyramids, globes, etc. Can be kept at any size and trimmed to any shape.

Callistemon rigidus. BOTTLE BRUSH. Australia. Seven to ten feet. Stiffly branched. Shrub with narrow leaves, 3 to 5 inches long, and dense spikes of large deep red flowers. Good where a touch of color is wanted during the early Summer.

Calothamnus quadrifidus. Australia. Two to 4 feet. A compact, medium-sized shrub with needle-like foliage and tufted scarlet flowers.

Camellia japonica. Japan and China. Twelve feet. This shrub is a great success in Southern California. It stands the Winter, but should be grown in the semi-shade. The flowers are double and various shades of pink, red and white.

Cantua buxifolia. Peru. Five feet. Very pretty, erect, branching shrubs. Flowers tubular shaped. Red.

Carpenteria californica. California. Ten feet. A splendid native shrub, bearing profusely clusters of large, fragrant, pure white flowers with yellow stamens, like greatly enlarged Mock Orange. Highly prized.

Cassia artemisioides. WORMWOOD SENNA. Central Australia. Eight feet. Silvery gray, finely cut foliage; flowers clear yellow with black anthers, sweet scented; stands any amount of drought. A very desirable shrub.

Cassia novoborensis. One of the best of the cassias. Has large, pinnately divided leaves with a pungent odor and large bright golden orange flowers. Is quite susceptible to frost.

Cassia tomentosa. Mexico. Ten feet. An upright, rapidly growing shrub, bearing in Summer a profusion of bright yellow blossoms. A good, small-growing tree.

Cestrum aurantiacum. Guatemala. Twelve feet. Orange colored flowers, having a glistening crystalline appearance. The fruit is white and abundant, as on the snowberry. Winter flowering. Must be planted in warm place.

Cestrum elegans. Mexico. Eight feet. A vigorous evergreen shrub, with dark colored foliage, crimson colored flowers, tube-shaped and borne in clusters. The berries are also crimson colored. This is a perpetual bloomer.

Cestrum parqui. NIGHT-BLOOMING JASMINE. Chili. Seven feet. Delightfully fragrant at night only. Flowers small, greenish white, in terminal clusters. Berries small and white.

Choisya ternata. MEXICAN ORANGE FLOWER. Eight feet. Compact shrub of rather slow growth. Leaves light green, divided into three leaflets; fragrant when crushed. Bears a profusion of white, very fragrant flowers in broad clusters.

Chorizema illicifolium. A small semi-climbing or re-cumbent shrub with holly-like foliage and bearing a profusion of attractive little orange colored, pansy-faced flowers.

Cineraria platanifolia. Large, soft green leaves; rapid growth, large heads of clear yellow flowers in Winter. Very desirable for filling in corners or banking along fenceways or where a screen is wanted.

Cistus ladaniferous maculata. ROCK ROSE. A loose spreading shrub with dark green foliage and bearing in summer large paper white flowers having a golden center and the base of each petal marked with a blotch of red.

Coccoloba uvifera (*C. platyclada*). SEAGRAPE. America. Fifteen feet. A unique and distinct decorative plant, with peculiar flat, branching stems.

Colletia cruciata. A novelty with fin-shaped leaves, very hard and sharp. Numerous small waxy white flowers in Winter.

Coprosma baueri. New Zealand. Low-growing shrub, or can be trained up as a low climber. Leaves are rounded, green and wonderfully glossy, exceeding any plant we know of in this respect—dust will not stick to them. Flowers are inconspicuous, but followed by clusters or showy yellow berries.

Coprosma baueri variegata. A variegated coprosma with yellow mottled leaves. A very attractive shrub in color contrast.

Coronilla glauca. South Europe. Two to 4 feet. An evergreen shrub with small, very light green foliage; yellow pea-shaped flowers borne during the late Winter months in great profusion.

Coronilla glauca variegata. Similar to the preceding with leaves edged with gold.

Cotoneaster aplanta. Foliage like *C. Franchetti*; more upright habit, with bright red berries Fall and Winter. One of the most recent introductions.

Cotoneaster francheti. China. Five feet. A handsome shrub with many gracefully arching branches. Foliage of medium size, distinctly downy. Flowers pink, followed by reddish yellow berries.

Cotoneaster heroveana. Foliage a brighter green and branches more drooping than *C. pannosa*. Bears a great profusion of bright red berries.



Shrubs in the Nursery Row

Cotoneaster microphylla thymifolia. Similar to the preceding but with smaller foliage.

Cotoneaster pannosa. China. Six feet. Of spreading habit, with many gracefully drooping branches; gray-green downy foliage; covered in Fall and Winter with quantities of bright red berries.

Cotoneaster prostrata. A creeping variety, superior to *C. horizontalis* in that it is evergreen. Excellent for rock work.

Cotoneaster schneideri. Medium compact growth. Leaves ovate, dark glossy green on upper side, light beneath. Bright red berries. One of the best.

Cotoneaster microphylla. Nepal. Three feet. Much branched and almost prostrate. Small, dark green, glossy leaves; large red berries. Very handsome for rock work.

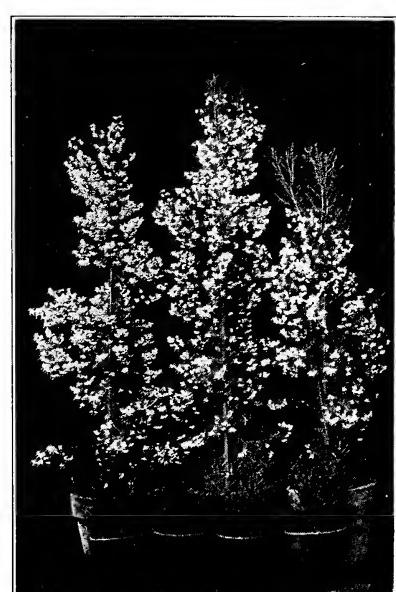


Cotoneaster Microphylla

Erica mediterranea. MEDITERRANEAN HEATH. S. W. Europe. Twenty feet. A densely branching shrub of globular shape; small dark green foliage. In Spring the plants are a perfect mass of small pink blossoms.

Erica melanthera. Four feet. One of the most desirable of the Heath family. Throughout late Winter and Spring the whole bush is literally covered with light rose colored flowers. This is one of the best small blooming shrubs that we carry. It does well both near the coast and in the interior sections.

Erica persolua alba. GARLAND HEATH. Cape of Good Hope. Four feet. Erect growth, completely covered with pure white flowers. Commonly called Scotch Heather.



Erica Melanthera



Erica persoluta rosea. Similar in growth to preceding. Flowers deep rose.

Escallonia ingraami. A new hybrid bearing a great profusion of pink blossoms. More upright in growth and smaller leaves than *Escallonia rosea*.

Escallonia montevidiensis. New Granada. Ten feet. A large shrub, flowers in immense terminal cymes, pure white. It blossoms in late Summer and the flower clusters are produced in great profusion, almost completely covering the plant.

Escallonia rosea. Ten feet. Growth strong and upright. Leaves rough, serrate and with resinous glands beneath. Flowers pink, in conspicuous terminal racemes. Very handsome species.

Escallonia rubra. Five feet. Compact shrub of rather slow, dense growth, with large, very dark leaves, shining above, dull and resinous beneath. Flowers rather dark red, in short terminal clusters.

Eugenia hookeriana. Similar to the following, but having larger foliage, more spreading habit and purple berries. Needs more training to attain compact specimens, but makes a very attractive shrub without trimming, especially when in fruit.

Eugenia myrtifolia. Remarkably fast grower of upright, bushy habit, attaining 15 feet or more in height. Has wonderfully bright, pleasing foliage tipped with bronze and pink. Easily trimmed into formal shapes and especially valuable for pyramid, pillar and cone effects.

Euonymus aurea marginatus. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. Eight feet. Of dwarf and compact growth. Branches light green. Leaves deep yellow toward the edges, blotched in the center with light and dark green.

Euonymus aurea variegatus. GOLDSPOOT EUONYMUS. Compact-growing shrub. Leaves glossy dark green with a large gold blotch in the center.

Euonymus compactus. Japan. Small, green foliage. Upright close growing.

Euonymus japonicus. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Japan. Ten feet. Fine, upright shrub of moderate size and rather compact growth. Foliage and bark are clear, dark green. Has many variegated forms.

Euonymus President Gonthier. A new introduction. More open in growth. Leaves light green with a very light gold line around the edge. One of the most beautiful.

Euonymus radicans argento-marginatus. A small leaved trailing form, having light green leaves margined with silver.

Eupatorium giganteum. Mexico. Three feet. A Winter blooming white flowered shrub. Dark green foliage. Plant in protected places.

Fabiana imbricata. Peru. Ten feet. Erect-growing shrub with heath-like foliage; quantities of white, funnel-shaped flowers in Sumner.

Fatsia japonica (*Aralia Japonica*). Japan and China. Four to six feet. Shrub with straight stem. Leaves similar to *F. papyrifera*, but somewhat smaller, smooth and deep glossy green. When planted out should have a shaded location and protection from heavy winds. Splendid plant for pot culture.

Fatsia japonica variegata. Japan. Five feet. Another form, having leaves conspicuously variegated with creamy white.



A Japanese Garden

Fatsia papyrifera (*Tetrapanax papyriferum*). RICE PAPER PLANT. China. Fifteen feet. Tall shrub. Young branches and lower surface of leaves covered with dense white down. Flowers greenish white. This is the plant from which the Chinese make rice paper.

Fatsia seiboldi. Shrub with stout stem. Leaves thick and smooth. Very dark green. One of the best.

Feijoa sellowiana. PINEAPPLE GUAVA. Fourteen feet. A valuable glaucous leaved evergreen shrub and very beautiful when in flower. The blossoms have heavy, waxy petals, pure white beneath and shaded to a purplish crimson on the upper side, well meriting a place in the garden for its flowers alone.

Gardenia jasminoides (*G. florida*). CAPE JASMINE. Two to six feet. Thick foliage; large, double, waxy, fragrant flowers in Fall and Winter.

Genista andreana (*Cytisus scoparius andreanus*). This is a Scotch broom, having large golden pea-shaped blossoms with a red wing. Very choice.

Genista canariensis (*Cytisus canariensis*). Canary Islands. Ten feet. A pretty, upright-growing shrub, very effective for planting in groups, being covered in Spring with bright yellow flowers.

Genista fragrans (*Cytisus fragrans*). GARDEN HYBRID. Ten feet. A most desirable Spring-flowering plant, producing its fragrant, bright, golden-yellow flowers in the greatest profusion. More spreading and bushy in growth than the preceding.

Genista monosperma. BRIDAL VEIL BROOM. Spain and Africa. Fifteen feet. Handsome shrub with very fine, drooping, silvery branchlets. Almost leafless. Flowers white, borne profusely in early Spring. Rare and very handsome.

Grevillea thelemanniana. Australia. Ten feet. Shrub with finely-cut needle-like foliage and clusters of small red flowers. A constant bloomer. Very desirable. Stands drought.



Gold Edged Privet

Hibiscus sinensis. CHINESE HIBISCUS. Tall-growing, free-blooming shrub in the following colors:

Peachblow. China. Ten feet. Large rose-pink double flowers. A fine sort. Leaves glossy green. Free blooming.

Single Scarlet. China. Ten feet. The most gorgeous sort we know, with flaming flowers at all seasons.

Single Yellow. China. Ten feet. The best yellow flowered hibiscus. Blooms nearly every month of the year.

Sub-Violaceus. China. Ten feet. A deep cherry-red colored flower of most attractive appearance. This plant is not so rapid in growth as the single-flowered varieties, but is free blooming.

Hypericum floribunda. Canary Island. Ten feet. A tall shrub with lance-shaped leaves. Bears large clusters of small, bright yellow flowers.

Hypericum grandiflora. Identical with the following, excepting that it is a taller-growing shrub and the anthers are yellow.

Hypericum moserianum. GOLD FLOWER. Garden Hybrid. Three feet. Pretty low-growing shrub, valuable for borders. Foliage light green, flowers large, deep yellow with spreading petals and numerous long stamens tipped with reddish anthers.

Iochroma fuchsioides. South America. Eight feet. Growth moderate, flowers tubular, drooping, orange scarlet, very handsome.

Jasminium floridum. WINTER JASMINE. China. Eight feet. Star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. Strong, shrubby grower.

Kalmia latifolia. MOUNTAIN LAUREL or CALICO PLANT. Slow-growing, shade-loving shrub with smooth green leaves, covered in Spring with dainty white star-shaped flowers, speckled with pink.

Kerria japonica flore-pleno. JAPANESE ROSE. Japan. Ten feet. Bright green leaves, sharply toothed. Bright yellow flowers, large and numerous; very double.

Lavandula dentata. CUTLEAF LAVENDER. Flowers purple in dense spikes. Leaves long and narrow with rounded teeth along the margin. Aromatic.

Lavandula officinalis (*Lavandula vera*). SWEET LAVENDER. Mediterranean region. Four feet. Well-known small shrub with gray, downy, small, narrow leaves and spikes of very aromatic blue flowers on very long stalks. Makes a fine border.

Leonotis leonorus. LION'S TAIL. South Africa. Five feet. Medium-sized shrub of rather straggling growth. Flowers are ruddy orange with a surface like plush, about 2 inches long; borne in whorls around the branches during late Summer and Fall.

Leptospermum laevigatum. AUSTRALIAN TEA TREE. Australia. Fifteen feet. A lovely Australian shrub with long weeping branches, densely foliated with small whitish green leaves. During the Spring the plants are literally covered with minute white flowers. Attractive both in and out of bloom; one of the best of the numerous Australian shrubs.

Ligustrum ciliatum. Dwarf, broad habit, 3-4 feet in height. Almost round. Has dark leathery leaves and short, compact flower clusters. Blooms in May. A very dark, vivid green all Winter, absolutely unharmed by frost. Should be more largely grown.

Ligustrum coriaceum. Japan. Three feet. Greenish-white flowers. Leaves dense, glossy, dark green, leathery. A pretty dwarf evergreen.

Ligustrum henryi. Ten feet. A compact, bushy shrub with small dark green, glossy, leathery leaves. Excellent specimen plant.

Ligustrum japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. Japan. Six to eight feet. An excellent hedge plant, with large oval-shaped leaves and covered during the Spring with numerous spikes of fragrant white flowers. A variety of great merit.

Ligustrum nepalense. A variety from the Himalaya Mountains, with oblong-ovate leaves, about 1 inch long. Used more for hedges than any other variety. Can be trimmed in any desired form.

Ligustrum ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. A strong-growing pyramidal shrub, with bright green, medium-sized leaves; white flowers in June. One of the best low-priced hedge plants. Can be kept trimmed at any height.

Ligustrum ovalifolium aurea marginatum. GOLDEDGE PRIVET. Similar to the preceding, with leaves beautifully margined with gold. Makes an excellent specimen plant.

Ligustrum ovalifolium argentea marginatum. SILVER-EDGE PRIVET. Similar to the Goldege Privet, except that the margin is silver.

Lonicera nitida. UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE. China. Six feet. A small shrub of recent introduction. It has very small foliage and white flowers, followed by purple berries. Suitable for hedges or single specimens.



Mahonia aquifolium. OREGON HOLLYGRAPE. British Columbia to California. Eight feet. Medium-sized shrub with dark green leaves, changing to coppery purple during Winter. New growth green and extremely glossy. Flowers in erect, bunched racemes, followed by a profusion of dark blue fruit.

Mahonia bealei (*M. japonica*). LEATHERLEAF HOLLYGRAPE. China and Japan. Eight feet. A very distinct species with erect, unbranched stem. Leaves spiny; about a foot long; green, if shaded, but when exposed to full sun become curiously marked with green, yellow and red. Large flowers in long racemes.

Melaleuca armillaris. DROOPING MELALEUCA. Australia. Fifteen feet. Tall shrub of spreading habit, with long, slender, drooping branches, well clothed with small, soft green leaves. Flowers like a diminutive Bottle Brush, creamy white. Growth very rapid.

Melaleuca decussata. LILAC MELALEUCA. Australia. Fifteen feet. Tall shrub with arching branches; very small, opposite, grayish leaves. Flowers lilac, on short spikes. Very graceful.

Melaleuca hypericifolia. Australia. Fifteen feet. Shrub of spreading growth. Leaves opposite, slender and rather long for the genus. Flowers large, with long stamens. Fine red.

Melaleuca nesophila. Australia. Twelve to fifteen feet. Rather strong and quick-growing shrub. Leaves about like *Leptospermum laevigatum*. Flowers rosy pink, in terminal, rounded heads. Free flowering.

Melaleuca tenella. Australia. Eight to twelve feet. This is a comparatively new species, and in the color of its flowers out of the ordinary. A buff yellow.



Oregon Hollygrape

during the Fall and Winter. The white flowers are small in good-sized, erect panicles, followed by bright crimson berries. This is one of our handsomest shrubs; the Winter appearance with the bright red berries and darker foliage being particularly striking.

Nerium. OLEANDER. Orient. Fifteen feet. A well-known shrub, which flowers continuously throughout the Summer and revels in the hottest situations; of easiest culture. We offer the following sorts, which are among the best:

Double Pink. The common variety with bright, double pink flowers. Intensely fragrant.

Mrs. Roeding. Double salmon pink. Dwarf, compact grower.

Prof. Bodkin. Light and dark shades of single pink blossoms. The faded blossoms fall, leaving the bush clean.

Single White. Buds creamy yellow; flowers, single, white. Faintly fragrant. Excellent bloomer.

Osmanthus aquifolium. HOLLY-LEAVED OSMANTHUS. Japan. Ten feet. Shrub of rather erect and compact growth. Leaves are shining green and usually prickly margined; sufficiently similar to holly to cause many to believe it of that genus. Has small, white, fragrant flowers like the olive.

Olea fragrans. SWEET FRAGRANT OLIVE. Upright, slow, 5 to 7 feet; dark, leathery leaves. Fine fringe-like white flowers, close to branches, with an exceptional fragrance.

Charming as a single specimen.

Metrosideros robusta. Bushy bottle-brush with red flowers and glossy dark green foliage. The leaves are large, more like those of a pittosporum.

Myrtus communis. MYRTLE. South Europe. Ten feet. Valuable for either single specimens or small hedge. The foliage is shining and highly aromatic. Bears numerous small white flowers, followed by black berries.

Myrtus communis variegata. Similar to the former, but leaves variegated with gold. Slower growing.

Myrtus compacta. Europe. Four feet. A compact-growing, small-leaved myrtle, excellent for borders or pot specimens.

Myrtus tarentina. A new introduction. Leaves small and regular in arrangement. Growth open. Very attractive.

Nandina domestica. Japan. Ten feet. A very handsome shrub of moderate size and rather slow growth. The leaves are much divided, with rather large leaflets, light green in Summer, turning to a vivid red



Leatherleaf Hollygrape



Philodendron Monstera

Philodendron bipinnatifidum monstera. Brazil. A very attractive shrub. Leaves twice cut. Thrives in a shady location.

Philodendron deliciosa. Tropical America. Ten feet. One of the handsomest of all tropical foliage plants, with enormous dark green leaves; these are deeply lobed and notched at the edges, and curiously punctured with holes of irregular shape on the interior. The leaves attain a width of 2 feet by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in length. The plant is of climbing habit, and sends out long aerial roots at intervals along the stem, furnishing the plant with needed moisture. There is nothing more decorative for house culture. It also does well against a wall in any position where there is plenty of shade.

Philodendron speciosum. Tropical America. Caladium-like leaves, often 4 feet in length.

Photinia arbutifolia (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). CHRISTMAS BERRY or CALIFORNIA HOLLY. California. Fifteen feet. A large native evergreen shrub with dark green leaves. Covered with clusters of red berries during Winter. Largely used for decorations.

Photinia serrulata. China. Twenty feet. A hardy, rounded shrub with large ovate leaves about six inches long, which turn red in Winter. Large clusters of small white flowers.

Pittosporum crassifolium. New Zealand. Eighteen feet. Large shrub or small tree. Leaves colored same as olive, dark green above, silvery beneath, but are two to three inches long and very downy. Flowers wine-colored. Very valuable on account of its great resistance to wind, even close to the coast.

Pittosporum eugenoides. New Zealand. Thirty feet. If grown singly will make quite a good-sized, handsome tree. Leaves are bright yellowish green; margins wavy. Flowers clustered, greenish yellow and fragrant.

Pittosporum phillyraeoides. A large shrub or small tree with long, narrow leaves and weeping habit, giving much the same appearance as a weeping willow. Small yellow fragrant flowers, followed by yellow fruit.

Pittosporum rhombifolium. Queensland. Twenty feet. This is a tree-like shrub with large shiny leaves and panicles of white fragrant flowers, followed by golden yellow fruit, which when ripe opens, showing bright red seeds.

Pittosporum tenuifolium (*Pittosporum nigricans*). Australia. Small tree or shrub of symmetrical, upright growth, and light shining green foliage. Particularly remarkable for its black flowers.

Pittosporum tobira. China. Fifteen feet. Forms a dense, globular shrub of good size or can even be trained into a small tree. Leaves dark green above, lighter beneath, broadest toward the end. Flowers numerous, pure white and fragrant. Very showy in bloom as the flowers are larger than those of the other species and borne at the ends of the shoots.

Pittosporum tobira variegatum. China. Fifteen feet. Identical with preceding, except that the foliage is strongly and conspicuously variegated with white. One of the handsomest shrubs in our collection.

Pittosporum undulatum. ORANGE Pittosporum. Australia. Twenty feet. Makes a handsome, round-headed tree, or can be trained as a hedge. Leaves rich green, longer than any of above, waxy margined and taper-pointed. Flowers yellowish white, extremely fragrant, especially at night. Makes a beautiful, free-flowering tree.

Pittosporum viridiflorum. South Africa. Twenty feet. This variety is very much like *Pittosporum tobira*, but grows larger. The habit is more upright.

Pleroma splendens. Brazil. Five feet. The deep velvety blue flowers of this plant never fail to attract attention. It blossoms in Fall and Winter. Does well in full sun.

Plumbago capensis. South Africa. Ten feet. Very useful vines or can be grown as spreading shrubs. Foliage clean and smooth. Flowers shaped like phlox, with very long tube. Borne in racemes throughout the season. A very uncommon shade of azure blue, almost unique in color. Very free blooming.

Plumbago capensis alba. The same as the common form, but having white flowers.

Poinsettia pulcherrima. The well-known and highly ornamental "Christmas Flower." Unsurpassed for the splendor of its immense brilliant scarlet bracts and its bright green and showy leaves. A universal favorite in California gardens.



An Attractive Garden Scene

Polygala dalmaisiana. South Africa. Four feet. Garden hybrid. Probably the most continuous blooming shrub we have, as it is never without flowers and most of the time is nearly covered. Forms a dense, globular shrub of moderate growth, with very slender branches. Flowers magenta-pink, tipped with a little white. Grows well along the seashore.

Punica granatum nana. DWARF POMEGRANATE. Bears attractive scarlet flowers throughout the season, followed by bright red fruits, presenting a most beautiful and striking appearance. May be grown in containers for use on the porch, in conservatory, etc., with very pleasing effects.

Pyracantha angustifolia (*Crataegus angustifolia*). China. Ten feet. Growth spreading, sometimes spiny. Leaves long and narrow. Berries very abundant, orange-yellow, and hold their color throughout the Winter.

Pyracantha crenulata (*Crataegus crenulata*). An upright bushy shrub with narrow leaves and bright red berries. Makes an excellent impenetrable hedge.

Pyracantha lelandi (*Crataegus lelandi*). A thorny, thick-growing evergreen shrub, with small dark green leaves and white flowers, followed by masses of deep orange-red berries, which are particularly attractive, remaining on the plant all Winter.

Pyracantha yunnanensis (*Crataegus yunnanensis*). China. Ten feet. A very desirable shrub, lately introduced from Yunnan, China. It is of low spreading habit, many of the branches being perfectly prostrate. The foliage is of rich dark green, and in Fall and Winter the plants are literally covered with brilliant scarlet berries. For covering banks this shrub probably has no equal. If trained it can be made into a beautifully rounded shrub.

Raphiolepis indica. Handsome upright growing shrub. Leaves medium size, leathery dark shining green. Flowers white and fragrant with blue berries in Fall and Winter.

Raphiolepis umbellata ovata. Japan. Eight feet. Handsome compact shrub of low and rather slow growth. Leaves of medium size, oval or rounded, leathery, very dark, but lustrous green. Flowers white and fragrant, followed by blue berries.

Rhamnus californica. CALIFORNIA COFFEE BERRY. Pacific Coast. Ten feet. Handsome and hardy native shrub. Leaves green, oblong, glossy, aromatic when crushed. Flowers greenish. Berries shaped like those of coffee, red turning black. Thrives well in shade.

Rosmarinus officinalis. ROSEMARY. Mediterranean region. Eight feet. Small shrub of irregular growth. Leaves linear and highly aromatic, as are the numerous lavender-colored flowers borne in early Spring. Thrives in dry ground.

Spartium junceum. SPANISH BROOM. Mediterranean. Fifteen feet. Well-known large shrub. Usually assumes a globular form without pruning. Branchlets are cylindrical, hollow, clear green, and almost devoid of leaves. Flowers large, bright yellow and fragrant. Covered with blossoms most of the time. Very resistant to drought, thriving even on dry hillsides. One of our most useful flowering shrubs.

Strelitzia reginae. BIRD OF PARADISE or PARADISE LILY. South Africa. Six feet. A serviceable plant, with dark green leathery foliage and producing interesting curiously-shaped orange and purplish-blue flowers.

Strobilanthes anisophyllus. India. 2 to 3 feet. A small bush with long, narrow leaves turning reddish-brown in Winter. Bears a profusion of tubular lavender-blue flowers, borne in late Winter and early Spring.

Swainsona galegifolia albiflora. Australia. Five feet. Shrubs of spreading growth. Pinnate leaves, very finely divided. Flowers much resembling sweet peas, but not fragrant; borne in long, erect sprays. The colors are white and pink. Bloom continually through Spring and Summer. Very showy and handsome; excellent for cutting.

Tecoma capensis (*Tecomaria capensis*). South Africa. Twenty feet. Growth moderate. Leaflets rather small and coarsely serrated. Flowers bright orange red, slender, with protruding stamens; very attractive. Evergreen.

Tecoma velutina. Mexico. An upright-growing shrub bearing large yellow trumpets.



Myrtus Communis and Golden Arborvitae



Teucrium fruticans. TREE GERMANDER. A bushy, silvery gray shrub with light blue flowers, Spring and Summer.

Thevetia nerifolia. Tropical America. Twelve feet. A large shrub with linear leaves, giving the appearance of an oleander. Tubular flowers, saffron yellow in color.

Trachelium coeruleum. Mediterranean. Two feet. Small upright shrub with flat heads of violet blue flowers in Fall.

VERONICA. Shrubs of moderate and usually quite compact growth. Flowers in spikes. Excellent for shady places, but will thrive perfectly in full sun. The following species are natives of New Zealand:

Veronica andersoni. Three feet. Rather dwarf. Leaves medium sized and closely set. Flowers a delightful shade of lavender blue. An excellent hedge plant.

Veronica chathamica. This is more or less of a prostrate growing habit. Leaves small, thickly set, plant itself making a thick matting on the ground. Does well in the open.

Veronica coerulea. A gray leaved variety; plants of a slender, branching habit and graceful form. Makes a fine contrast with other foliage.

Veronica cupressoides. Four feet. This is a totally distinct species. The plant and leaves look like a miniature cypress. Flowers blue.

Veronica elliptica. Five feet. Growth upright. Leaves large, light green. Flowers large, in loose spikes, violet tinted in bud, changing to pure white. One of the finest blue veronicas.

Veronica hulkeana. Three feet. This species is a wide departure from the others. It is rather a spreading vine than a shrub. Leaves roundish and toothed. Flowers lilac.

Veronica imperialis. Four feet. Growth strong and rather spreading. Leaves large, dark green, with purple margins and midribs. Flowers amaranth red. Very handsome.

Veronica pimeliafolia. One foot. Small, rounded variety with very small regular leaves. Blue flowers. Very attractive.

Veronica speciosa. PINK VERONICA. Small, narrow-leaved variety with light pink flowers.

Veronica speciosa variegata. Six feet. Growth strong and upright. Leaves large and conspicuously variegated with creamy white. Flowers light blue.

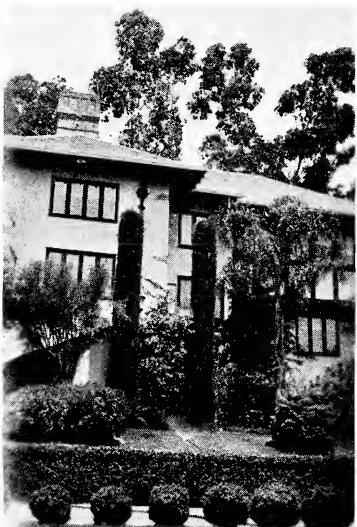
Viburnum odoratissimum. SWEET VIBURNUM. China. Ten feet. Bushy shrub with stout, erect branches. Leaves large and leathery, glossy green, dark above, pale beneath. Flowers white, very fragrant, borne in large panicles, sometimes followed by showy red berries. During Winter the exposed leaves turn a vivid red. Very rare and handsome shrub.

Viburnum suspensorum (*V. sandankwa*). SANDANKWA VIBURNUM. Spreading shrub with large, dark green, wrinkled leaves. Flowers fragrant and cream colored in heads.

Viburnum tinus. LAURUSTINUS. South Europe. Ten feet. Well-known Winter flowering shrub, bearing in great profusion clusters of small flesh-colored blooms. Good subject for single garden specimens and for ornamental hedge.

Vitex agnus-castus. LILAC CHASTE-TREE. Europe. Six feet. Large shrub with palmate leaves; leaflets 5 to 7 inches, light green above, whitish beneath. Foliage very aromatic. Flowers pale lilac, in clusters of racemes. Very handsome.

Wigandia caracasana macrophylla. Mexico. Fifteen feet. Enormous hairy leaves. Large violet colored flowers. Tropical appearance.



Odd corners can be made charming with small effort and few plants



Deciduous Trees

EHERE in Southern California, where a great deal of the shrubbery is evergreen, it is rather a relief to find some trees and shrubs which lose their leaves during the Winter months. Often there is a part of the garden in which one wishes the shade during the hot Summer months and the sunshine in the Winter. These trees give one an opportunity for this effect. Some of the most beautiful effects are secured by a scattered planting of the Spring flowering trees, such as the peaches and plums, these being very beautiful when combined with evergreen shrubs and trees. With the building of certain types of homes particular types of trees and shrubs are required. It is most essential that this be kept in mind. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Acer palmatum. JAPANESE MAPLE. Japan. Twenty feet. A small-sized tree with small, dainty, light green, five or seven-lobed leaves. Very attractive.

Acer palmatum atropurpureum. BLOODLEAF JAPANESE MAPLE. Japan. Twenty feet. A variety of the former, in which the leaves are a brilliant reddish purple, holding their color throughout the Summer.

Acer platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. Europe, Asia. One hundred feet. Handsome rounded tree. Broad, dark green, five-lobed leaves.

Acer rubrum. RED MAPLE. Eastern North America. Fifty feet. Medium-sized, round headed, slow-growing tree. New leaves are red and turn again red in Fall.

Amygdalus persica. FLOWERING PEACH. Ornamental varieties of the common peach. All bloom early in Spring and are extremely attractive. We have the following varieties:

Camellia flowered. Flowers very profuse, large, double, rich red.

Double red. Semi-double. Bears bright red flowers in great abundance.

Double rose. Flowers double, pale rose-color, resembling small rose.

Early red. The first to bloom; flowers semi-double, bright crimson.

Betula alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Thirty feet. An upright tree with pendulous foliage. White bark.

Betula pendula gracilis. CUTLEAF WEEPING BIRCH. Asia. One of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

Ginkgo biloba. MAIDENHAIR TREE. Sixty feet. Fan-shaped leaves, like an enlarged maidenhair fern. Foliage green, turning to yellow in Fall. Botanically in a class by itself.

Laburnum vossii. Twenty feet. Although not a wistaria, this small, quick-growing tree has the appearance of being a yellow tree wistaria. Flowers fragrant and much larger than on the common Laburnum.

Lagerstroemia indica. CRAPE MYRTLE. China. Fifteen feet. Shrub or small tree, with very smooth, even shiny bark. Foliage somewhat scanty. Flowers pink. The Crape Myrtle is a very desirable shrub or small tree, being in bloom through most of the Summer.

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. UMBRELLA TREE. Twenty feet. Dense, finely-divided foliage and lilac-colored, fragrant flowers. Even, rounded top. One of our best shade trees.



Texas Umbrella Tree



Teas Weeping Mulberry

Magnolia soulangeana. One of the hardiest and finest. Its blossoms are from 3 to 5 inches across, cup-shaped, white and rosy violet, opening before its leaves, which are massive and glossy.

Morus alba pendula. TEAS WEEPING MULBERRY. Six feet. Stem graceful, hardy, weeping tree, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

Populus carolinensis (P. eugenei). CAROLINA POPLAR. A very rapid-growing variety with large leaves; grows to a large size in short time. Valuable for street planting.

Populus nigra italicica. LOMBARDY POPLAR. Widely known and esteemed for its decided individuality. Grows to a great height; narrow and columnar. Forms a strong contrast with most other trees, hence of great value in landscape work.

Populus variety. SPANISH POPLAR. A hybrid type between the Lombardy and Carolina poplars.

Prunus bleriana. A double-flowered variety, color lavender-pink, leaves purple, medium size.

Prunus glandulosa. DWARF DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND. Dwarf tree or shrub. Branches covered with small double flowers before the leaves appear. Pink and white.

Prunus lannesiana (P. serrulata). JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY. Charming small trees with branches completely covered with a mass of large double flowers. Grafted varieties in white and various shades of pink.

Prunus subhirtella pendula. JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. A weeping form of the above grafted high on a tall, straight stem.

Prunus veitchii. A double-flowered, purple-leaved plum. Very showy and fine for cut flowers.

Prunus vesuvius. BURBANK'S PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. Differs from common Purple-Leaved Plum in its more vigorous growth, with longer willowy branches and much larger, longer leaves. Color of foliage is much more pronounced.

Robinia. LOCUST. Flowering deciduous trees, having drooping clusters of pea-shaped fragrant flowers and pinnate leaves. Several varieties in white and pink shades.

Salix Babylonica. WEEEPING WILLOW. A very much distributed tree known all over the globe and much

admired by all. A beautiful tree and quick grower, with graceful, drooping branches. Foliage small and soft light green. Likes moist situations and good soil. Used for covering pergolas or seats. Thrives well near streams or lakes.

Salix discolor. PUSSY WILLOW. Fifteen feet. Large bushy shrub or small tree. Always popular in Spring.

Ulmus americana. AMERICAN ELM. Large, stately tree with wide spreading branches, with a graceful habit and a beautiful outline. Of quick growth. Valuable for lawn and garden and also as street trees. Remarkably good shade tree.

SPECIAL CATALOGS

Owing to the yearly changes in the stock we issue our catalogs for roses, fruit trees, Spring bulbs and dahlias individually. The Dutch bulb list is mailed out in October; the rose, fruit tree and dahlia lists are issued in January.

These lists we are glad to mail to anyone sending in a request as the different seasons for planting arrive. We have other planting lists and useful information which we publish frequently.



EDWARD · H · RUST

NURSERYMAN

Deciduous Shrubs



OUND in this class are many shrubs which are very familiar to Easterners, but which are not planted as extensively as they should be here in California. Although they are bare during the Winter, the beautiful green foliage which comes out in Spring and their free flowering often make them even more attractive than some of the evergreen shrubs. Of late years there has been a tendency to build many more varieties of houses here in California than formerly, and with this increase in the number of types we are finding a greater demand for these deciduous shrubs. The early Spring months, April and May, find most of these in blossom, and a visit to our nurseries at that time is a delight. Visitors are always welcome. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Aloysia citriodora (*Lippia citriodora*). LEMON VERBENA. South America. Ten feet. Well-known old favorite. Foliage strongly scented. Flowers are lavender or nearly white, minute, borne in a pannicle.

Calycanthus floridus. SWEETSHRUB or BROWN BUD. United States. Six feet. Upright shrub with small, chocolate-colored, strawberry-scented flowers in May. Aromatic foliage.

Cotoneaster frigida. HIMALAYAN COTONEASTER. Himalayas. Twenty feet. Vigorous-growing, upright shrub bearing scarlet berries. Flowers pinkish white.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. ROCK COTONEASTER. China. Three to four feet. Of low, almost prostrate growth. Foliage small, turning red in Winter. Berries rich red, produced in great quantities.

Cotoneaster simonsii. Eight feet. Upright-growing shrub. Rounded glossy green leaves. Very large, bright red berries, remaining on the branches after the leaves have fallen. Beautiful Summer or Winter.

Crataegus carrierei. HAWTHORN. East United States. Twenty-five feet. Tall-growing shrub with light green foliage and white flowers in spring, followed by large red berries in Winter when the leaves fall.

Crataegus monogyna pauli. PAUL SCARLET HAWTHORNE. Tall shrub or small tree. Double bright carmine flowers in spring, followed by large dull red berries. An attractive plant.

Cydonia japonica. FLOWERING QUINCE. Japan. Six feet. Flowers brilliant scarlet. Makes a beautiful flowering specimen. Handsome, well-known shrub, flowering freely in the Spring. Excellent for cutting, as shoots with unopened buds will keep for two or three weeks in water, the flowers gradually unfolding.

Deutzia. Very beautiful free-blooming Asiatic shrubs with bell-shaped flowers, produced during Spring and early Summer. The varieties listed below are the best for this section.

Deutzia gracilis. Japan. Two feet. Slender branched, dwarf-growing, dense, bushy; its drooping branches wreathed with pure white flowers in May.

Deutzia lemoinei. Three feet. Growth similar to preceding but a little more vigorous. Flowers pure white. Very free flowering.

Deutzia rosea. A dainty pink flowered variety.

Erythrina crista-galli. CORAL PLANT. Brazil. Partly shrubby, flowering shoots dying back to the hard-wood. Leaves of three large leaflets. Flowers are most gorgeous, being very large individually and borne in elongated pannicles from one to two feet long; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet. Blooms during the summer months and is then remarkably showy.



Hydrangea Hortensis

Forsythia suspensa. GOLDEN BELL. China. Eight feet. Shrubs bearing golden yellow flowers, blossoming very early in Spring. Flowers have four slender spreading petals and appear in small clusters along the branches. Rather tall, but with very drooping branches.

Hibiscus syriacus. SHRUB ALTHEA. A well known Eastern shrub bearing large showy flowers in Summer. We have several of the best named varieties, both double and single.

Hydrangea domatoides. DOUBLE HYDRANGEA. Of American origin, probably a seedling of the Japanese variety, Mariési. The individual flowers, which are semi-double, are of good size, as are also the trusses; one of its exceptional characteristics is that it is perpetual flowering, producing flowers from the young growth throughout the Summer.

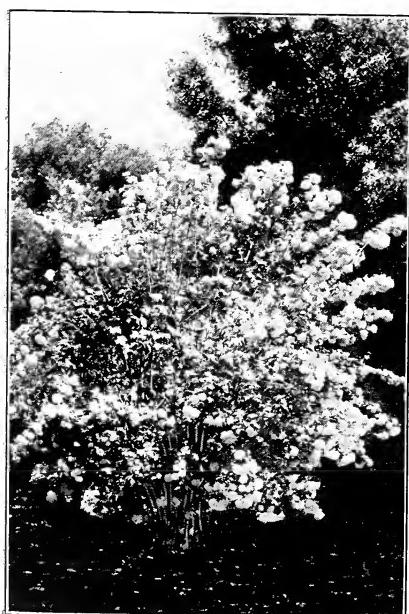
Hydrangea hortensis (*H. opuloides*). PINK HYDRANGEA. China. Large leaves, pink flowers in large cymes. Blooms all Summer.



An Attractive Arrangement of Shrubs
Trimmed Camphor Tree in foreground

Hydrangea hortensis variegata. VARIEGATED HYDRANGEA. Of the hortensis type, but differs in foliage and blooming. Leaves marked about equally white and green. The inner flowers in the head are small and violet tinted, the outer ones large and white. Very showy.

Hydrangea. FRENCH VARIETIES. Improved French introductions with pink, white and blue flowers.



Snowball

SHRUBS
TREES
FLOWERS

NURSERYMAN

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. In constant bloom from June till October. The brightest deep pink-colored of all the spiraeas.

Spiraea reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of double white flowers, almost covering the branches. Tall.

Spiraea van houttei. BRIDAL WREATH. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush. Six feet high. Surpasses all other spiraeas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers.

Syringa chinensis. PERSIAN LILAC. Early blooming shrub, having showy pannicles of single reddish lilac flowers, always sure to bloom.

Syringa vulgaris. LILAC. The well-known lilac. Bearing fragrant pannicles of flowers. Purple, white and many improved grafted varieties.

Tamarix. (*Tamarisk.*) Shrubs of rapid growth, sometimes small trees. Foliage very minute and greatly imitating some kinds of cypress. Flowers small but very numerous, in various shades of pink, completely covering the plant in Spring.

Tamarix africana. Europe. Slender pannicles of bright pink flowers, reddish bark.

Tamarix hispida. Has the unusual and valuable habit of blooming twice a year, in Spring and in late Summer. Growth is slender and upright. Flowers lavender-pink.

Tamarix juniperina (*T. plumosa*). Fine feathery foliage. Drooping habit. Bright pink flowers in Summer.

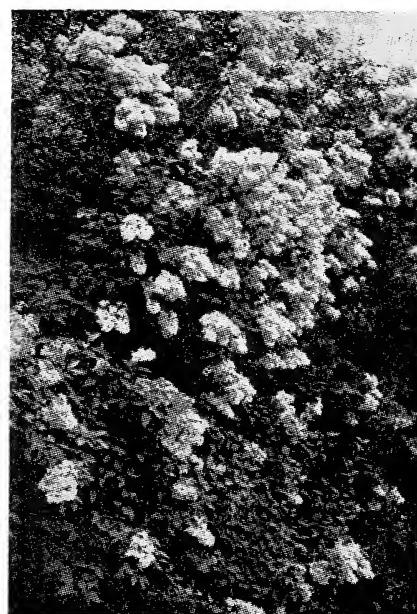
Viburnum opulus sterile. COMMON SNOWBALL. Ten feet. The best known sort with large heads of flowers. Leaves somewhat maple-shaped, turning vivid red in Fall.

Weigelia. We have several varieties bearing a profusion of tubular flowers. White, red and shades of pink.

Philadelphus coronarius. MOCK ORANGE OR SYRINGA. A fine old form, 8 to 10 feet tall, that blooms among the earliest of the family, very graceful sprays. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented.

Poinciana gilliesii (*Caesalpinia gilliesii*). BIRD OF PARADISE. South America. Ten feet. Tall, vigorous shrub with feathery light green leaves. Showy bunches of bright yellow flowers, having long protruding red stamens. Blooms all Summer.

SPIRAEA. Small or medium-sized shrubs of very free blooming habit. All, however, have very small flowers assembled into small, compact clusters of different forms. The following are all good.



Lilac



Palms

POR developing our tropical landscape, which makes Southern California so different and distinct, no plants aid more than our many varieties of palms. If you wish to see the place palms really occupy in our planting here in the South try to imagine the landscape without them. It would not be California. Some varieties make very beautiful effect when used for street planting, and few streets are more typical or more effective than the avenues of Cocos Plumosa palms. Palms are exceedingly hardy and can be transplanted safely, no matter how old or large, if they are properly boxed and handled.

Chamaerops excelsa (Trachycarpus excelsa). WINDMILL PALM. China. Twenty feet. The most useful avenue palm. Compact upright habit, deep cut fan leaves, stems covered with dark fibre. Does well everywhere.

Cocos australis. PINDO PALM. South America. Twenty to thirty feet. A feather-leaved variety with beautifully re-curved foliage of steel-gray color. It bears abundantly a sub-acid fruit which is used for marmalades or jellies. It is a very hardy palm.

Cocos plumosa. Brazil. Sixty feet. Of the slender-stemmed section of the feather-leaved varieties. The leaves are from 8 to 10 feet long, densely clothed with dark green pinnae that crown the summit of the tall straight shaft. It has proved to be hardy on this coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego. It is a beautiful lawn palm. It is our choice for avenue planting.

Cocos weddelliana. Europe. The most dainty and graceful of all small palms, a much prized house plant.

Cycas revoluta. SAGO PALM. Japan. Fifteen feet. Dwarf habit, arching ostrich-feather leaves, dark green, sturdy woody trunk; very slow grower. A favorite with all lovers of palms.

Erythea armata (Glaucothea armata). BLUE FAN PALM. Lower California. Forty feet. Beautiful glaucous-blue foliage, fan shaped. Compact, slow grower, makes a fine contrast with the green-leaved palm.

Erythea edulis. GUADALUPE FAN PALM. Ten feet. This deserves to be more popular, as it keeps its foliage better than most fan palms. The leaves are bright green, furrowed, and are borne on slender arching stems, giving it a most graceful appearance.

KENTIA. By far the most popular palms for indoor culture and decoration. They are of slow growth and can be maintained almost indefinitely in pots or tubs. Pinnate-leaved.

Kentia belmoreana (Hower Belmoreana). Similar to *K. fosteriana*, but more dwarf in growth and heavier foliage.

Phoenix canariensis. CANARY ISLAND DATE PALM. The largest and most striking palm in Southern California, very common in most localities. Very hardy, healthy and fast-growing, making a spread of foliage 35 feet across and reaching 40 to 50 feet. Will grow anywhere. Stands draught but likes plenty of water for rapid growth. Much used as a tub plant and often shipped East by the car-load for this purpose.

Kentia fosteriana (Hower Fosteriana). The most satisfactory Kentia for general use as a house plant. It is hardier, lasts longer and thrives at a lower temperature than *K. belmoreana*.

Phoenix reclinata. SENEGAL DATE PALM. South Africa. Fifty feet. Slender trunk and orange colored leaf stalks. The foliage curves gracefully and slightly edgewise. One of the finest avenue palms grown.

Phoenix roebelini. Siam. Ten feet. The most graceful of the Phoenix, and a palm which has become popular for room decoration. The plant is of vigorous growth, and its gracefully curving leaves, with very narrow dark green pinnae, give it a lightness and airiness not surpassed, if equalled, by *Cocos Weddelliana*; at the same time it is as hardy as a Kentia.

Washingtonia robusta. FAN PALM. One of the most beautiful of all palms. Habit weeping, of rapid growth, slender and tall, attaining a height of 80 to 100 feet. Highly valued for street and ornamental planting.



Phoenix Canariensis Palm



Bamboos and Grasses

EOR use as screens and backgrounds the different varieties of bamboos are very effective and useful. Nearly all varieties of bamboo and grasses require a good deal of moisture and should be planted where they will have access to all the water they demand. In Japanese Gardens, around lily pools, and along sunny walls the smaller bamboos and grasses are indispensable, giving an effect which can be secured by no other means. Their tropical effect add tremendously to our landscape here and for some settings nothing else can take their place. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Arundo donax variegata. STRIPED GIANT REED. Europe. This giant striped reed is well-known in California, and is one of the most decorative plants we have. The foliage is very broad and beautifully striped with white on a green ground. It is of value either as an individual specimen or when used in conjunction with other grasses in waterside plantings or in tall background effects. Height 15 to 20 feet.

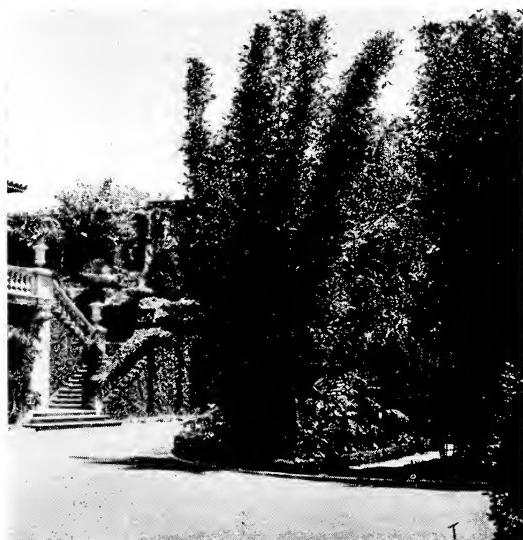
Bambusa palmata. Japan. Eight feet. Remarkable for its very large leaves, often over a foot long and three or four inches broad. Canes usually 3 to 5 feet, but sometimes taller; rather stout. Entirely distinct in appearance.

Bambusa vulgaris. FEATHER BAMBOO or ARCHING GIANT BAMBOO. India. A very rapid grower, attaining a height of 40 feet and forming in two or three years magnificent clumps of immense canes 4 inches in diameter.

Cyperus alternifolius. UMBRELLA GRASS. An unusual and attractive grassy subject with long stems surmounted by expanded foliage, somewhat suggesting an umbrella. It makes an attractive subject for border planting with bamboos and other grass-like materials on moist soil. But its great charm is best displayed when grouped in masses along the banks of streams, ponds, lakes and in formal gardens near pools. It never reaches its artistic perfection without the proximity of water.



Papyrus antiquorum



Giant Bamboo

Dendrocalamus latiflorus (*Bambusa dendrocalamus latifolius*). HEMP. GIANT BAMBOO FORMOSA. The erect-stemmed "Giant" with dense, broad-leaved foliage and enormous canes; these attain a diameter of 4 inches in fully developed specimens, with a height of 45 to 50 feet. The canes are erect in habit, with the tip gracefully arched over. The whole specimen is foliated from top to bottom.

Festuca glauca. BLUE FESCUE. Britain. A fine hardy grass which attains a height of ten to twelve inches. The tufts are dense, and the whole plant has a glaucous blue color. One of the finest edging plants grown.

Gynierium argentum (*Cortaderia argentea*). PAMPAS GRASS. The common pampas grass of South America; well-known for its beautiful silvery plumes. A fine plant for garden ornamentation, and especially useful in obtaining tropical effects.

Gynierium roseum. Like the preceding, only pinkish plumes instead of white.

Isolepis gracilis (*Scirpus cernuus*). WEEPING BULRUSH. A miniature rush for pool or rock work. Does well in shade. Forms a heavy, grassy-looking clump.



Macrophyllum atrosanguineum. CRIMSON FOUNTAIN GRASS. Foliage re-curved. A pleasing dark metallic coppery bronze and crimson.

Misanthus sinensis zebrinus (Eulalia zebrina). ZEBRA GRASS. Japan. Similar in habit to *M. univittata*, but with slightly wider leaves, handsomely banded with white on a green ground.

Panicum palmifolium. PALM GRASS. A few clumps of this should be on every property of any size as it is invaluable for grassy borders for use against stone in cement work. It is of vigorous growth, producing long, arching, graceful leaves that very closely resemble those of palms in the young or "seedling" state—hence its name. Good clumps will grow to a height of 6 feet in a single Summer season.

Papyrus antiquorum (Cyperus papyrus). EGYPTIAN PAPER PLANT. From the valley of the Nile, and commonly referred to as the "Egyptian Paper Plant." It is one of the most ornamental of all grasses, and one of the easiest to grow. The tall, feathery appearance of the plant is graceful in every sense of the word. It is a moisture-loving species, requiring a wet or damp ground, doing splendidly on the margins of lily ponds.

Phormium tenax. NEW ZEALAND FLAX. Leaves clear green; often 6 feet or longer. Flower stalks in proportion. The fibre is so plentiful that a small strip

of the leaf makes excellent tying material; it is imported in great quantities from New Zealand. Makes large clumps of striking appearance.

Phormium tenax variegatum. Leaves are strongly marked with yellow bands running lengthwise.

Phyllostachys bambusoides aurea. GOLDEN JAPANESE BAMBOO. Fifteen feet. Names from its golden yellow canes; but this characteristic is found in several others. Can be recognized by the joints being close together at base of canes. Shoots come up densely, most of them being very slender and of moderate height. Leaves 2 to 4 inches long. Furnishes excellent decorative material.

Phyllostachys nigra. BLACK BAMBOO. China and Japan. Twenty-five feet. The black-stemmed species, suitable for planting in masses for jungle effects, etc. The black stems offer a high contrast to the deep green foliage.

Sansevieria zeylanica. BOWSTRING HEMP. East Indies. An elegant variegated plant, especially adapted for house-decoration, the thick, leathery leaves standing the heat and dust of the house with impunity.

Sansevieria zeylanica aureomarginatus. The edges of the spear-like leaves are margined with gold. Very attractive in color contrast.

Agaves, Bananas, Dracaenas, Yuccas, etc.

WITH the recent revival in the building of the Spanish and semi-Italian types of house these plants have once more become very popular, and with the aid of the taller varieties of palms are practically the only plants that can be used and be in keeping with this type of house. Our stock of dracaenas, agaves, etc., includes a variety of both established and field-grown stock which can be safely balled, and if you have or intend building a Spanish or Italian house we would be pleased to have you visit our nurseries and inspect our stock personally, or have one of our representatives call upon you and suggest the proper plantings for your garden. Heights given are for maximum growth under favorable conditions.

Agave americana. CENTURY PLANT. South America. Twenty feet. Leaves are bluish gray. Has an enormous flower stalk, pinnecled toward top. Dies after blooming.

Agave americana variegata. Variety of preceding with two forms. Habit the same, but leaves are either green with broad, yellow margins or very glaucous with creamy margins. Very striking.

Cordyline indivisa. DRACAENA. Australia. Twenty-five feet. Strong, slender trunk. Long, narrow drooping leaves. Very popular. Quick growing. Good for narrow sidewalks. The leaves vary in color from green to a beautiful bronze.

Dasyllirion acrotriche. Mexico. Six to ten feet. Habit and general appearance similar to following, but leaves are clear green.

Dasyllirion glaucophyllum. Mexico. Ten to twelve feet. Trunk short if any. Leaves very glaucous; numerous, standing almost rigid in all directions, about 2 or 3 feet long and an inch broad. Margins armed with numerous small, spiny teeth.

Musa sapientum. COMMON BANANA. Tall and rapid-growing banana. Grows in clumps. Matures fruit in a sufficiently warm location.

Musa ensete. ABYSSINIAN BANANA. Abyssinia. Twenty feet. Probably the most tropical-looking plant that can be grown in this part of the state. Leaves extremely large, bright green with ruddy mid-ribs. Needs to be sheltered from severe winds and does not like much frost. Grows in a single trunk only, which dies after fruiting. Takes several years to reach maturity.

Nolina longifolia. Mexico. In time forms a trunk five or six feet tall. Leaves about an inch or more wide; older ones very drooping. Center leaves loose and slightly spiral, usually forming a tube. Decidedly handsome.

Yucca pendula glauca. Broad, ribbon-like leaves of thick, leathery texture, ending in sharp thorny points. Has a single stem when young, and makes a very fine tub plant. Foliage is drooping and well shaped. Exceedingly hardy. Blooms with a 3-ft. spike of creamy lily-like flowers, afterwards acquiring branches and becoming a bushy plant 6 to 8 feet tall, blooming for several months.

Yucca whipplei (Hesperoyucca whipplei). SPANISH BAYONET. Southern California. Forms no trunk whatever, but sends up a tall, slim, pinnecled flower stalk. Leaves narrow, stiff, glaucous and without threads. Very handsome in bloom.



Evergreen Climbing Vines

EHESSE vines find a very extensive use as coverings for pergolas, arbors, fences, walls and unsightly portions of buildings, and for this purpose cannot be duplicated. Many of the varieties are grown only for their leaves while others bear very beautiful flowers and berries. Some varieties, such as Bignonias and *Ficus repens*, cling without assistance to almost any surface, while others require some sort of trellis or support. For screens, fence and wall covers nothing could be more permanent or effective than the old and beautiful English Ivy which finds a very wide use here in Southern California, as well as in the Eastern states and in European countries.

Ampelopsis hypoglauca. Australia. There is no more beautiful climbing vine than this. It is perfectly hardy here. Leaves five-fingered. Very attractively formed, always fresh-looking, a bright glossy green. The finest of the evergreen grapes.

Ampelopsis sempervirens. See *Cissus striata*.

Antigonon leptopus. ROSA-DE-MONTANA. A native of Mexico and undoubtedly one of the handsomest of flowering vines. It bears numerous racemes of deep rose colored flowers. A climber of superlative beauty and one which is largely planted, for it thrives well in this climate.

Beaumontia grandiflora. A vine with large white fragrant tubular flowers. Requires sheltered growing conditions.

Bignonia cherere. BLOOD RED TRUMPET. Forty feet. A very scarce variety from Mexico with long, trumpet-shaped flowers, fully three inches long, in color a rich shade of blood red. It is strictly an evergreen, and in addition is one of the rankest growers in the family.

Bignonia disticta. A new introduction to the trumpet vines with small leaves and violet-colored flowers.

Bignonia magnifica. One of the best trumpet-vines. Large dark green leaves and lavender-colored flowers.

Bignonia tweediana (*Unguis-cati*). CATS CLAW. TRUMPET. Argentina. Seventy-five feet. A small-leaved species of clinging habit and consequently very useful for covering walls, stone pillars, etc. It is covered during Spring with quantities of canary-yellow blossoms.

Bignonia venusta. FLAMING TRUMPET. Brazil. Forty feet. One of the handsomest of all Bignonias. It is a mid-Winter bloomer, and displays at that season innumerable clusters of long, tubular flowers; color rich orange.

Bignonia violacea (*Speciosa*). PAINTED TRUMPET. With bright, glossy green leaves, characteristic of so many tropical plants, and deep violet purple flowers 2 inches across. A splendid plant for pergolas, walls, etc. The plant is literally smothered with a mass of flowers during its blooming season.

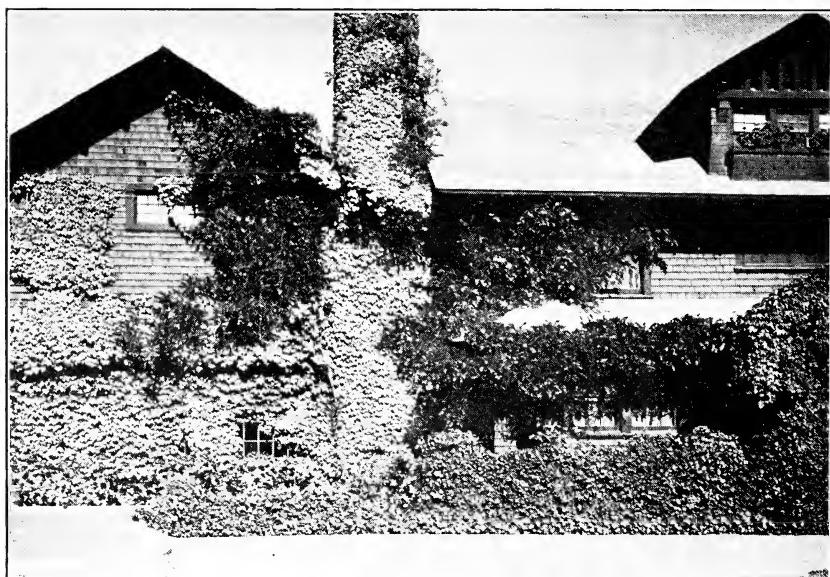
Bougainvillea brasiliensis. Twenty feet. We recommend this as the best variety to plant on account of its brilliant, deep rose color.

Bougainvillea roosevelt. A wonderful novelty which attracts much attention wherever shown. A pure, clear bright red without any of the magenta or purple so objectionable in the more common varieties. Theodore Roosevelt brought this plant from Africa. Our stock is from the parent plant and true to color.

Bougainvillea spectabilis lateritia. Thirty feet. Brick-red flowers. The most highly prized variety. It is difficult to propagate and is higher in price. One of the best Bougainvilles.

Cissus capensis (*Vitis capensis*). EVERGREEN GRAPE. South Africa. Forty feet. It is highly prized for its beautiful, large, rounded evergreen leaves. This species is a rampant grower with leaves 8 to 10 inches across. The stems have a bronze red tint.

Cissus rhombifolia (*Vitis rhombifolia*). This variety is of a dainty, slender growth, heavily foliated, with the leaf composed of three medium-sized lobes. For covering pergolas, walls, porches, etc., it is unsurpassed, being of a light airy effect and absolutely clean.



An Appealing Combination of Vines and Creepers



Cissus striata (*Ampelopsis sempervirens*). TREE VINE. Brazil. A distinct evergreen species with much smaller leaves than *Ampelopsis veitchii*. It clings freely to walls, etc., and the fact that it does not drop its leaves in Winter is of special advantage.

Dolichos lignosus. AUSTRALIAN PEA. India. Twelve feet. Small, dense foliage. Purple and red pea flowers. Quick cover.

Ficus pumila (*Ficus repens*). CLIMBING FIG VINE. China and Japan. One of the most ornamental of climbing foliage plants. It fastens itself to stone or brick buildings by means of its aerial roots and makes a dense mat of dark green leaves. It retains its foliage at all seasons.

Hardenbergia comptonia. Very handsome Australian evergreen twining vine. The flowers are pea-shaped, small and dainty, and are borne in very numerous elongated, compact clusters during late Winter and early Spring. They rank very high among the best Winter-blooming climbers. Often wrongly called Kennedya, but that is a distinct variety.

Hedera helix. ENGLISH IVY. Europe. Dark green maple leaves, clings to walls and rough surfaces, stands shade. Used in quantity gives fine effects.

Hedera helix hibernica. IRISH IVY. A small-leaved form of the preceding.

Hedera helix hibernica variegata (*Hedera argentea marginata*). A giant-leaved form, the leaves being prettily marbled with white and yellow on a deep green ground. Extra fine grafted plants of this handsomest of all variegated Ivies.

Hoya carnosa. COMMON WAXPLANT. Tropical Asia. Twenty feet. Thick, glossy leaves, flowers in umbels, bluish white, fragrant, honeyed. Old favorite.

Hoya carnosa variegata. Similar to the above. Leaves edged with yellow.

Jasminum azoricum. Dark green, glossy, compact foliage. Fragrant white flowers.

Jasminum gracillimum. SLENDER JASMINE. North Borneo. Fifteen feet. Foliage light green, downy and pointed. The flowers are pure white, star-shaped and ever blooming.



Bignonia Tweediana

Linaria cymbalaria. KENILWORTH IVY. A dainty little trailing vine, suitable for baskets, and rock work.

Lonicera japonica halliana. YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE. Japan. Strong growth and dense. Leaves are bright green above, grayish green below. Flowers white, changing to yellow. Very fragrant.

Lonicera sempervirens fuchsoides. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE. An ever-blooming variety with coral red flowers.

Lotus berthollet (*Lotus peliorhynchus*). Teneriffe. Two feet. A hanging evergreen vine with finely cut feathered foliage, pearl green in color. Excellent for hanging baskets, rockeries or window boxes. The flowers appearing in Spring and Summer are large, peacock-like, of brilliant reddish-orange color. It is a vine that can withstand considerable sunshine when in baskets or window boxes and therefore fine for a sunny location.

Muehlenbeckia complexa. WIRE VINE. New Zealand. Twenty feet. A graceful vine with minute round leaves and slender wire-like stems; deep reddish brown in color. For covering the posts of pergolas, etc., it is valuable and very effective, the whole plant having a fern-like appearance.

Passiflora alato-caerulea (*Passiflora pfordti*). Garden hybrid. Leaves very large, three-lobed, purple-veined below. Flowers white, tinted rose inside. Corona dark purple at base, bluish purple in middle, white at tip.

Philadelphus Mexicana. EVERGREEN MOCK ORANGE. This is an evergreen, climbing form of the well-known Mock Orange. Of vigorous growth and Winter blooming with large, double, white, fragrant flowers.

Plumbago capensis. See Evergreen Shrubs.

Rynchospermum jasminoides (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). CONFEDERATE JASMINE. Eastern Asia. One of the most exquisitely scented of all flowering vines. The flowers are small, star-shaped, borne in profusion and deliciously fragrant. Foliage dark green, thick and leathery in substance.

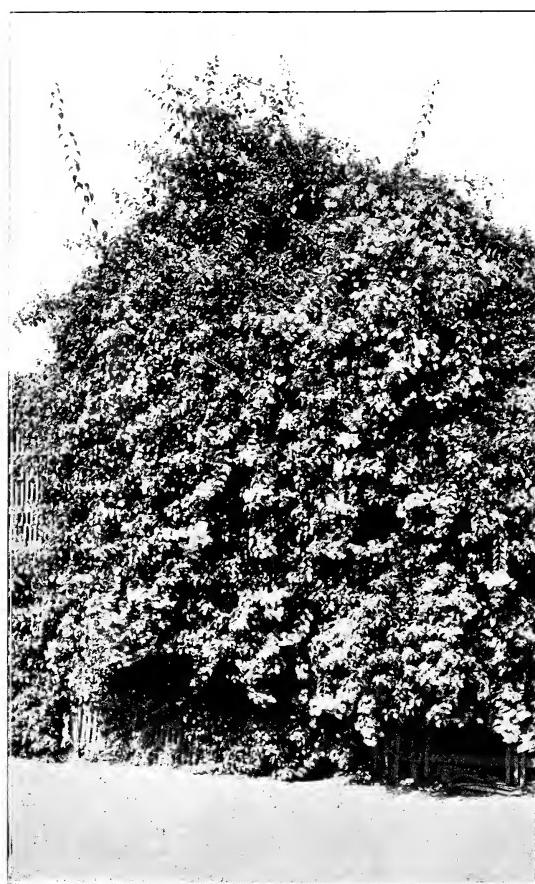
Jasminum grandiflorum. SPANISH JASMINE. India. Twenty feet. This is an old favorite and the most satisfactory for general culture of all the Jasmines.

Jasminum poeticum. A rapid grower with fine, glossy foliage, covered through the Spring and Summer with a perfect cloud of starry blossoms.

Jasminum primulinum. PRIMROSE JASMINE. Fifteen feet. A trailing plant which, given support, forms a graceful, weeping vine. The flowers are bright yellow, double and the size of a half-dollar, and borne in great profusion in early Spring. A valuable acquisition to any list of flowering vines.



Bignonia Venusta



Bougainvillea Braziliensis

Semele androgyna. A novelty. The new shoots come like giant asparagus and make phenomenal growth. On attaining full length the leaves open out like giant smilax. Bright red fruit and white flowers.

Solandra guttata (Copa de Oro). CHALICE VINE or CUP OF GOLD. Mexico. Ten feet. Also a scandent plant of rapid growth. It bears yellow, fragrant flowers, 6 inches in diameter, on the old wood. When cut back and trained as a shrub it forms a dense umbra-geous plant and when in bloom is very attractive.

Sollya heterophylla. AUSTRALIAN BLUE BELL. Tasmania. Six feet. A slow-growing evergreen vine with dense foliage, and in early Spring covered with tiny bell-shaped flowers. Wonderfully drought resistant.

Stephanotis floribunda. Madagascar. Ten feet. A rare old greenhouse climber that grows outside in California. It has large, thick, dark green leaves and bears clusters of creamy white; exquisitely fragrant flowers.

Streptosolen jamesoni. Columbia. Twelve feet. A beautiful plant for any well-protected sunny situation. It is only half climbing in habit, and may be treated either as a vine or a shrub. During the summer the plant is covered with dense masses of orange red flowers which almost hide the foliage. It makes a splendid hedge plant if kept trimmed, and is equally pretty on a trellis or treated as an individual border specimen.

Tacsonia manicata. SCARLET PASSION VINE. Peru. Growth vigorous. Leaves broad, three-lobed. Flowers about four inches across, fiery scarlet, corona double, outer series blue. Tube rather short and flowers do not droop. Highly valuable for its wonderfully brilliant coloring and freedom of bloom.

Tacsonia mollissima. PINK PASSION VINE. Andes Mountains. Twenty feet. Leaves deeply three-lobed, downy beneath. Flowers large, drooping, rose-colored; corona short; tube long.

Tecoma australis (Pandorea australis). Australia. Twenty feet. The young plants have fern-like foliage. When they attain age this habit disappears. It is a plant of prodigious growth. The flowers are small, cream-colored and conspicuous because of their numbers.

Tecoma capensis (Tecomaria capensis). Cape of Good Hope. Leaves are small and round and of a bright glossy green. Foliage is dense and compact. Has bright orange-red flowers in small clusters of six to ten. Blossoms for six or eight months, and is fine for Winter effect. Often grows as a shrub. Fairly hardy for frost and stands sun and heat perfectly.

Tecoma jasminoides. Australia. A vigorous evergreen climber. Leaflets are small, pointed, and dark green in color. Flowers are large, the flaring lobes white, shading to rosy pink inside the tube, and borne in clusters. Blooms almost continually throughout the year. Very handsome.

Tecoma jasminoides rosea. Same as above with rose-colored flowers.

Tecoma mackeni (Pandorea ricasoliana). PINK TRUMPET VINE. South Africa. A very good vine growing only to a height of 20 or 30 feet. Has dense pinnate foliage and is a fast grower. It blossoms during the summer with clusters of large pink trumpet-like flowers.

Tecoma regina saba. Rhodesia. Thirty feet. A great improvement on *T. mackeni* in growth. Evergreen and a much stronger grower.

Thunbergia harrisi. India. This vine has increased in popularity in Southern California. It is a very rapid grower, making a showing very quickly. Has beautiful, large, soft, pointed leaves and a succession of splendid pale lavender-blue flowers throughout the year. The individual blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across, resembling a *Bignonia* in form, and hang pendant in clusters of several. Plant in a sheltered, warm place.

ADVISORY DEPARTMENT

The small home, as well as the larger one, should have its grounds laid out by a man familiar with the possibilities and uses of plants, for its investment as well as its beauty value.

We are glad to draw up plans to suit your particular requirements and do the planting. Just call ELiot 2639 or COLORADO 997 and ask for the Landscape Department.



Deciduous Climbing Vines

PROBABLY one of the most beautiful sights in this part of California is a Wistaria in full bloom. This wonderful old plant, growing at Sierra Madre, when covered with its hundreds of pendants, attracts many admiring visitors every year, and is well worth a trip to the foothill town. The old Boston Ivy is a very useful vine, where the leaf effect is required only during the Summer months. As the late Fall and early Winter approach this vine takes on a wonderful combination of red and yellow hues. There are many other deciduous vines, some of which bear very fragrant flowers, which will enhance the beauty of any situation. We carry a good stock of all these and are glad to help you in choosing among them.

Ampelopsis tricuspidata. BOSTON IVY. Foliage varies from very large to very small and from entire to three-parted leaves. Clings closely to almost any surface and is largely used for covering. Foliage very beautiful in early Spring and again in the Autumn, when it changes to red, purple, and bronze.

Clematis montana. Himalaya Mountains. Of stronger growth than any other clematis, succeeding under the most adverse conditions. Perfectly hardy. Its flowers, which resemble anemones or wind-flowers, are pale pink, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Commences to bloom early in the Spring and continues throughout most of the summer.

Mandevilla suavolens. CHILEAN JASMINE. Twenty feet. This lovely climbing plant is a native of South America. It will stand several degrees of frost without injury. The flowers are about 2 inches in diameter, intensely fragrant, and are borne in great profusion.

Phaseolus caracalla. SNAIL BEAN. Asia. Twining vine with large, waxy, white, fragrant pea flowers, having the keel twisted into the form of a snail shell. An attractive novelty.



Wisteria Multijuga



Boston Ivy

Solanum wendlandi. A very large vine with coarse pinnate leaves but having elegant lilac-blue, sometimes sky-blue, flowers borne in great clusters 10 to 15 inches across, and lasting well. This is one of the quickest-growing vines we have and, which is of more especial value, it does exceptionally well in poor soil. Does well on the seashore.

Wistaria multijuga. LONG-CLUSTER WISTARIA. Japan. Twenty feet. Grafted purple variety; vigorous and tall-growing vine with bright green foliage, flowers light purple, also comes in white, pink and double purple, in loose drooping racemes 12 to 30 inches long. Fine anywhere that a vine may be used, but especially good on arbors and pergolas where the long racemes may hang through. One in full bloom is a magnificent sight.



Ferns

NE LIST in our stock of ferns varieties which afford an opportunity of a varied selection of both hardy and indoor sorts. Included in the outdoor varieties will be found many which are very useful for rockeries, in sheltered north exposures, or under an evergreen tree. The varieties for indoor planting include many such as the different species of native wild ferns, Woodwardia radicans, Pteris tremula, etc. The Australian Tree Fern, of which we have a good stock, also does very well in this climate if planted in the proper location. For inside decorations we always have on hand a large stock of sorts useful for house decoration, hanging baskets, etc. With our extensive growing facilities we are able to supply a quantity of any size desired at any time.

Adiantum capillus-veneris imbricata. An uncommon and very beautiful form of maidenhair. The fronds are ample, leaflets large, noticeably lobed and so closely placed as to overlap each other. Remarkably beautiful.

Adiantum cuneatum. COMMON MAIDENHAIR. The best known and most commonly cultivated. Fronds very long and finely divided. Leaflets rather small.

Alsophila australis. TREE FERN. The most popular tree fern of rapid growth. Magnificent spreading foliage of light green forming as the plant gets older an erect, woody trunk. For shady nooks this makes a grand show. Also well suited to grow in tubs for porches and indoors.

Cyrtomium falcatum. Large, glossy pointed leaflets. A useful and striking variety.

Cyrtomium rochfordianum. HOLLY FERN. Next to the Boston Ferns, the Holly Fern is the most satisfactory for apartment use and we believe that this new variety will quickly find a place for itself in the first rank as a decorative plant. Its foliage is of a rich, glossy, dark green; the pinnae or leaflets besides being wavy or undulating on the edges are also deeply cut or toothed, giving a graceful and light appearance.

Nephrolepis whitmani. DOUBLE FATHER BOSTON FERN. A great improvement upon older sorts. Each leaflet is broad and is made dense by its finely divided leaflets, giving it a rich, feathery appearance.

Nephrolepis exalta. COMMON SWORD FERN. A general favorite which grows into magnificent specimens. Will stand planting in a more sunny situation than other ferns. Fronds narrow, of upright growth. One of the hardiest outdoor ferns.

Nephrolepis exalta bostonensis. BOSTON FERN. A general favorite. Grows into magnificent specimens if given a chance. It is the parent of the valuable ostrich-feather class.

PTERIS. A very large group of ferns, very dense in foliage and appearance. Mostly for outdoor planting, but a few make good pot plants. Most of them are strong growers and quite hardy. The following are all good.

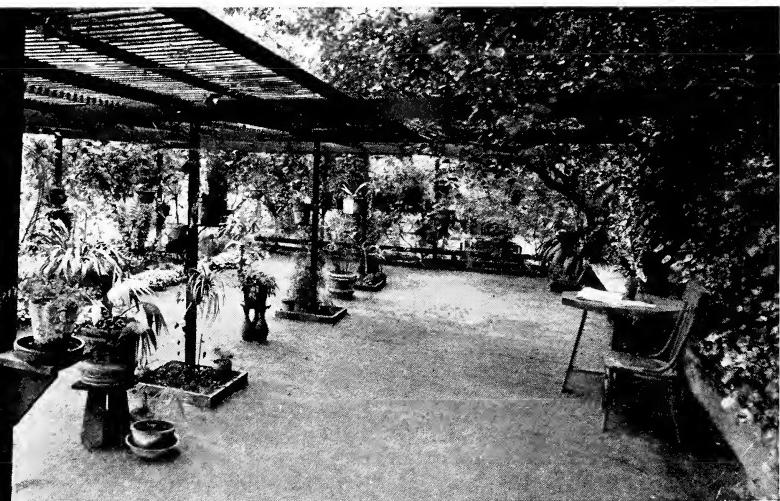
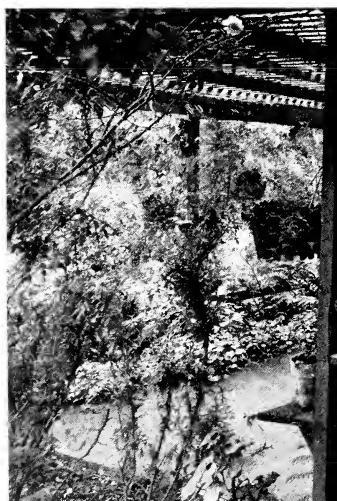
Pteris cretica albolineata. Long, narrow dividing leaves with white lines running lengthwise.

Pteris wilsoni. A heavily crested form of low growth. A good variety for planting out. Deep green in color.

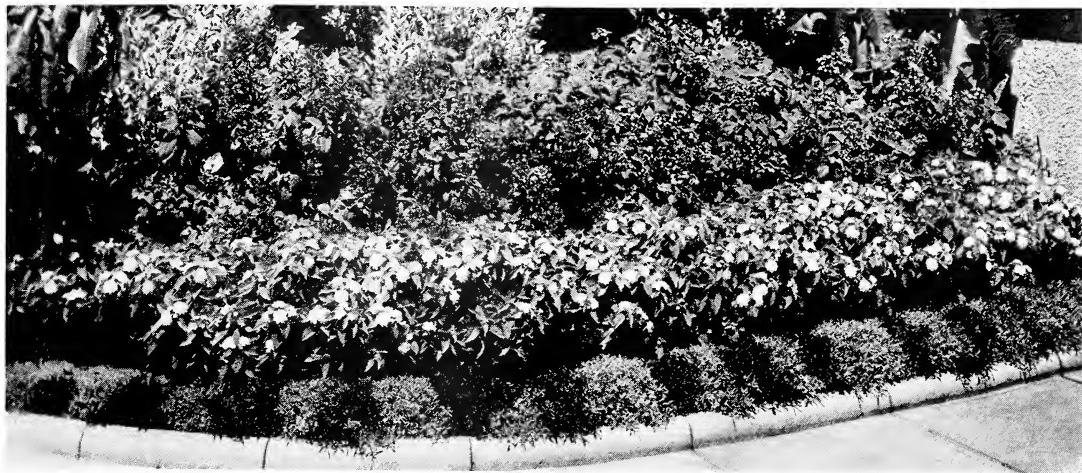
Pteris serrulata cristata. Crested form of one of the easiest growing ferns. Good indoors or planted out.

Pteris tremula. Quick-growing, large and popular fern. Very reasonable in price for the effect it gives.

Woodwardia radicans. Native ferns for outside planting. Properly set out of reach of the sun they do as well as in their native canyons.



An ideal setting for Ferns in either tubs or hanging baskets.



Annual and Perennial Bedding, Border, Hedge and Decorative Plants



OR color effects in the garden one can find in this list many plants that will brighten and make beautiful the outer aspect of the home. For porch and indoor work there are many plants which are grown in pots and tubs which aid greatly in making your porches, living room, halls, etc., more livable, the most useful being Boxwoods, Aspidistras, Aucubas, Philodendrons and Begonias. A varied selection of plants for edging and borders, and for hedge planting, is offered under this heading, including all of those varieties suitable for California conditions. A careful perusal of this list will suggest many attractive additions to the established garden, and, in the case of an entire re-planting, offers a wide selection to meet individual tastes. All stock is well established and sure to produce handsome effects in bloom and foliage.

Acanthus mollis latifolius. BEAR'S BREECH. Long, broad, dark green, heart-shaped leaves, 2 feet long and 1 foot wide. Either for planting as single specimens or for grouping with other plants for subtropical effects. Produces 3-foot spikes of curious rose-colored flowers during August and September. A handsome decorative plant of stately aspect. Grows best in semi-shade.

Agapanthus umbellatus. Africa. Three feet. Among the various Summer flowering plants there are but few which grow as easily or are more constantly effective in the garden than well-grown clumps of Agapanthus. The variety in question produces a continual succession of strong flower stems, each stem crowned with large umbels of deep blue flowers. They make very effective specimens.

Agapanthus umbellatus alba. A pure white form of the preceding variety. Deserving of careful consideration in any garden.

Agathaea coelestus (Felicia amelloides). BLUE DAISY or BLUE MARGUERITE. South Africa. Two feet. A charming old-fashioned perennial plant which blooms continuously Winter and Summer and produces a beautiful mass of color. It is an excellent border plant. Especially good for Winter flowers. Of easy culture.

Agathaea robusta. A large flowered form of this well-known plant. The yellow center is nearly half an inch across and the rays are longer than in the old form.

Ageratum mexicanum. Annual, 9 to 12 inches high. A favorite bedding plant. Flowers in clusters of brush-like appearance. Very free flowering and in bloom nearly all through the season.

Ajuga reptans. CARPET BUGLE. An excellent ground cover for shady locations, bearing deep blue violet-like flowers on stalks somewhat like small hyacinths. Good for planting under trees where grass will not grow. Blooms in May and June.

Alyssum saxatile compactum. GOLDEN TUFT or BASKET OF GOLD. Eastern Europe. An indispensable plant for the rockery or border, growing 1 foot high and producing masses of broad, flat heads of bright yellow flowers.

Althaea rosea. HOLLYHOCK. The varieties we offer are from a prize-winning strain. The blooms are perfectly double and well arranged on tall, handsome spikes. As a back row plant in herbaceous borders, Hollyhocks have few equals. They require but little more than ordinary good garden cultivation. Fine, strong plants in assorted colors.

Amaryllis belladonna. BELLADONNA LILY. West Indies. Three feet. The most widely planted sort. Leaves long and narrow and die down in early Summer. About August the solid leafless stalks spring up to about 3 feet and bear quite a number of beautiful pink, lily-like flowers. Very fragrant.



Shasta Daisies

Anchusa italicica. DROPMORE VARIETY. A recent and noteworthy addition to the list of hardy plants, requiring in this climate a partially shaded position for best results. The flower stems attain a height of 6 feet, and during the Summer season are covered with deep, bright blue flowers about an inch across. A plant in full bloom is a striking object and reminds one of a giant Forget-Me-Not in one of the rarest and most beautiful shades of blue.

Anemone japonica. JAPANESE WINDFLOWER. Japan. Two to three feet. These beautiful Windflowers are one of the most important hardy plants. While they begin blooming in August, they are more especially valuable on account of their continuing in bloom for a long period. All are excellent for cutting, lasting in good condition for many days. This variety of Anemone blooms very well in the shade and gives a very charming effect when planted among ferns. We have the following varieties:

Prince Henry. Large, very double; deep, rich pink flowers.

Queen Charlotte. Very large, semi-double flowers of La France pink, a color that is rare among hardy plants.

Whirlwind. Large, semi-double, pure white.

Anthericum vittatum (Chlorophytum elatum). South Africa. Leaves dark green, beautifully marked, creamy white. White flowers. A good plant for the rockery or in pots for the porch.

Antirrhinum majus. SNAPDRAGON. Easily one of the most popular flowers grown in California. In the last few years great advancement has been made in the development of these lovely flowers, both increasing the size of the blossoms and adding many new and delicate shades. The intermediate or semi-dwarf varieties grow from 15 to 24 inches high and are the most desirable for bedding.

Aquilegia. COLUMBINE. A most desirable border or bedding plant in its many varieties. The long-spurred flowers of large size vary in color through charming tones of cream, pink, lavender, blue, white and red. Very hardy. Perennial.

Arcototis grandis. A large, bushy, much branched plant 2 to 3 feet high. Flowers are large and white on the upper surface, while the lower side is a pale lilac-blue. An annual of easy culture and remarkably free-flowering.

Asparagus plumosus nanus (Dwarf Fern Asparagus). South Africa. Equal to the finest ferns in point of beauty and easily grown. It does well planted in a shady north border, and produces great quantities of delicate fronds, which are of great value for mixing with bouquets, etc. When grown in pots it is unsurpassed for interior decorations.

Asparagus scandens (deflexus). BASKET ASPARAGUS. Cape of Good Hope. A rare and but little known species, which, in our opinion, is one of the most beautiful of all. It is of compact trailing habit, much of the same character as *A. sprengeri*, but with dense, pale green foliage. Of unsurpassed beauty in hanging baskets, pots, etc.

Asparagus sprengeri. Natal. One of the best known and hardest varieties of asparagus. It may be grown either in pots or hanging baskets, and will stand either full sun or partial shade. A gross feeder in every sense, requiring plenty of manure in the potting compost and an abundance of water.

Aspidistra lurida. China. One of the easiest decorative plants to grow. A most useful house plant, thriving in a hallway or a comparatively dark place in a room, and also in sheltered and shaded places in the open. Very desirable.

Aster chinensis. CHINA ASTER. All leading colors in season.

Aster tradescanti. MICHAELMAS, DAISY OR PERENNIAL ASTER. These are among the showiest of our fast flowering hardy plants, giving a wealth of bloom during September and October, a season when most other hardy flowers are past, and for the best effect should be planted in masses of one color. They grow freely in any soil.

BEGONIA. Fibrous rooted. This class is entirely distinct from the tuberous rooted sorts and are among the finest flowering kinds. Particularly useful for planting in porch or window boxes or in shady positions with ferns and other shade-loving plants.

Begonia argenteo-guttata. SNOWFLAKE BEGONIA. Purple bronze leaves, oblong in shape, with silvery markings, flowers white.

Begonia gigantea rosea. A very vigorous and erect grower. It has a very large flower, of a clear, cardinal red, the bud only exceeded in beauty by the open flower, which is borne on a long, thick stem. Good Winter flowering variety.

Begonia gracilis luminosa. Mexico. Flowers deep red. Low growing plant, always in bloom, of compact habit, with many upright stems. Round, glossy foliage, showing a red coloring in the sun. Stands sunshine better than any other begonia. Used for borders and pots.

Begonia gracilis prima donna. Same as above, but having green foliage and pink flowers.



Begonia haageana.
HANGING BEGONIA.
South Brazil. One to two feet. Has bright green, plush-like leaves and clusters of lovely chenile-like buds.

Begonia bunchi. Low-growing, bushy plant with hairy leaves. Flower stalks with light pink flowers.

Begonia Jessie. Beautiful foliage of rich green and ruffled at the edges. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

Begonia lucerne. The most magnificent type of plant and flower ever produced in a tree begonia. The trusses of bloom are enormous in size, attaining in fully grown plants a foot in diameter. The color is a superb shade of coral rose; foliage deep bronzy red on the under side, dark green on the upper surface. The plants reach a height of 5 feet.

Begonia manicata. Same as the following with plain green leaves.

Begonia manicata aurea. Mexico. A handsome, ornamental foliaged variety; the large leaves are blotched and spotted golden yellow on a green ground. A fine pot plant for indoors or for planting out in shady beds.

Begonia President Carnot. A strong growing variety, of stiff, upright habit; foliage large, upper side deep green, under side purplish red; flowers beautiful coral red in large pendant panicles.

Begonia rossi. A hybrid raised by us. A very hardy variety of dense growth, about 2 to 3 feet. Leaves are large and painted light green on top and light red beneath. Flowers are large and borne in very large trusses and are a beautiful shade of light pink. One of the best for outdoor planting.

Begonia rubra (Coccinea). SCARLET BEGONIA. An old favorite. Grows to a height of 6 feet when planted in a shady, damp situation. Flowers of rich coral red, are borne in large trusses throughout the year. Does well planted with ferns on the north side of the house or under trees.

Begonia sachsen. One of the most beautiful that we have. Leaves smooth, obliquely pointed, green above, reddish below. Clusters of dainty, pendulant, pink blossoms.

Begonia scharffii. South Brazil. Flower white with long stalk corymbs. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. Leaves are thick, rather large, brownish red above and light beneath. Very hairy. A rare plant.

Begonia thurstoni. A beautiful, stately plant with remarkably handsome, glossy foliage. The under side of the leaves is a rich purplish red, the veinings very prominent, while the face, or upper side, is a bronzy green, shaded with crimson and olive, with a peculiar glossy metallic luster over all. Flowers rosy white in large clusters.



A bed of Canna—Caladium in the foreground.

Begonia templetoni. Beautiful foliage, oval-pointed leaves. It bears numbers of small pink flowers, so numerous at times as to give the whole plant a cloud-like appearance.

Begonia tuberhybrida. TUBER BEGONIA. Double and single-flowering. Scarlet, white, pink, crimson, yellow. One of our most popular bedding begonias. The new single frilled varieties are the prettiest types to be found in tuberous begonias. The edges are frilled or serrated after the style of fine petunias.

Begonia weltoniensis. Delicate light green foliage, light pink flowers; makes beautiful, low, bushy plants. A good variety for indoor culture.

Bellis perennis. ENGLISH DAISY. They make charming border plants, growing only to a height of a few inches, but having large double flowers about an inch across, borne on stems appearing above the plant and from 6 to 10 inches long. They should be planted about 6 to 8 inches apart, and if planted in the Fall will blossom all Winter and Spring. Red, white and pink.

Caladium esculentum (Colocasia esculenta). ELEPHANT'S EAR. A Summer foliage plant of tropical effect, with calla-like leaves of enormous proportions.

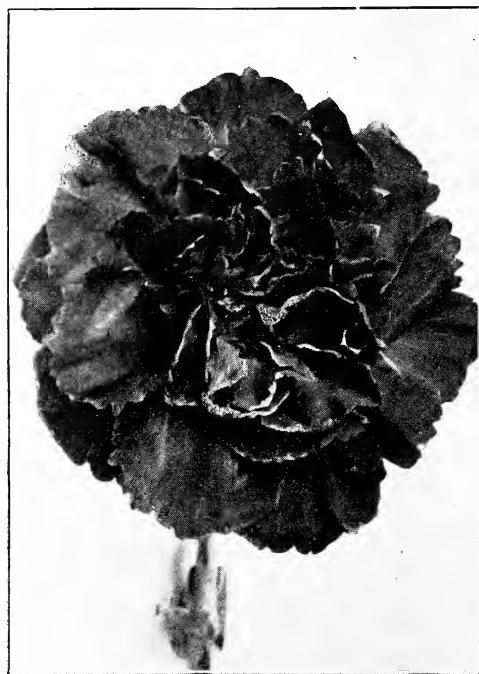
Calendula officinalis. POT MARIGOLD. This is the "Marygold" of Shakespeare's time; one of the best and showiest free-flowering hardy annuals. Grows in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, particularly bright in late fall, continuing to bloom through the entire year in our climate.

Campanula carpatica alba. CARPATHIAN BELL FLOWER. Compact tufts of small foliage with pure white bell flowers. Of a trailing habit. Excellent for rock work or hanging baskets.

Campanula medium. CANTERBURY BELLS. Those charming old-fashioned flowers are favorites with all, and are among the most beautiful of our Spring flowers.

Candytuft. Fine plant for cutting. Good for massing or bedding.

Canna indica. Well-known flowering plants with large, tropical leaves, surmounted by spikes of showy flowers produced all Summer. They prefer a rich soil and plenty of moisture. In all the leading colors.



Red Carnation

Carnation carophyllus. Requires no description. When planted out they need a good, rich soil. If large flowers are desired, all buds except the terminal one should be removed as soon as they appear. When cutting, remove the entire stem to within an inch or two of the main trunk. Shades of red, pink and white.

Carnation chinensis. CHINESE PINKS. Hardy garden varieties, are well adapted for beds and borders; delightfully refreshing and spicy odor; should be in every garden where cut flowers are wanted; a fine edging to a hardy border.

Caryopteris incana (*Caryopteris mastacanthus*), BLUE BEARD or BLUE SPIRAEA. A very desirable shrub, bearing a great profusion of rich lavender-blue flowers all Summer.

Centaurea candidissima. DUSTY MILLER. Whitish-gray foliage. Very distinct and hardy. Good for borders.

Centaurea cyanus. CORNFLOWER. They are well known to every flower lover, and always included in old-fashioned gardens. A bunch of the blue sort, with a few Calliopsis, Marigolds, Calendulas or California Poppies, makes a very rich combination.

Centaurea gymnocarpa. VELVET CENTAUREA. Another Dusty Miller with purple flowers instead of yellow. Tall growing. Leaves of a light gray, deeply cut. Does well in a dry situation.

Centaurea imperialis. ROYAL SWEET SULTAN. Everyone knows and likes the old-fashioned "Sweet Sultans." In a variety of colors, they are great favorites of the florists, and they are also fine for the home garden; treated like any hardy annual. While they do well in poor soil, no plant responds better to liberal treatment.

Cineraria (*Senecio cruentus*). South Africa. This plant has become very popular in recent years, not only as a greenhouse plant, but also for outdoor culture in sheltered and shady situations, and we regard them as one of the most valuable plants for making a display in the garden during the late Winter and Spring months.

Coleus blumei. Java. One to 1½ feet. Gorgeous leaved plants, suitable for bedding, out or indoor use. The coloring in our large leaved varieties is remarkable.

Convolvulus mauritanicus. BLUE BINDWEED. An excellent little ground cover with sky blue morning-glory flowers. Also good for hanging baskets and window boxes. Always in bloom.

Coreopsis grandiflora. Eastern United States. Three feet. This is one of the finest of hardy plants, with large abundance of bright yellow flowers, produced in the greatest quantities. As a cut flower they stand near the head among hardy plants, having long stems and lasting in good condition a week or more.

Cosmos bipinnatus. Beautiful Autumn blooming plants. They produce thousands of artistic flowers in pure white, pink and crimson shades, furnishing an abundance of cut blooms for Autumn decorations when other flowers are scarce.

Cuphea hyssopifolia. Small leaves, small lavender flowers; hardy, exceptionally fine border plant.

Cuphea ignea (*C. platycentra*). CIGAR PLANT. Mexico. An old favorite plant for the Summer flower garden; useful also for baskets, vases, etc., bearing innumerable vermilion tube-shaped flowers.

Cyclamen persicum giganteum. Charming house and garden plants, with beautiful foliage and rich-colored, fragrant flowers; universal favorites for Winter and



Centaurea Imperialis



Spring blooming. The giant varieties have large leaves and stout flower stalks, throwing the flowers well above the foliage. If planted in the garden, require shade and a leafmould soil.

Delphinium. PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. Four feet. Beautiful flowers, well distinguished by the long spur at base. Free and continuous bloomers, bearing fine spikes of clear turquoise or azure blue flowers. We have the following varieties:

Belladonna. A free and continuous bloomer, bearing fine spikes of clear turquoise or azure blue flowers.

Bellamomum. The best deep blue. Similar to the former, excepting in color.

Gold Medal Hybrids. Varying shades of purple and blue. Taller growing.

Dianthus barbatus. SWEET WILLIAM. A well-known, attractive, free-flowering, hardy perennial, producing in early Summer, a splendid effect in beds and borders with their rich and varied flowers.

Digitalis purpurea. FOXGLOVE. Handsome, hardy plants of sturdy growth, succeeding under the most adverse conditions. Spikes 4 to 5 feet high with giant flowers in all shades of color. Unequalled for naturalizing in shrubberies at the edge of woods or other half shady places.

Dimorphotheca aurantiaca. AFRICAN DAISY. Annual, 12 to 15 inches high. One of the very best Winter flowering plants yet introduced. Blooms early and will flower continually until late Spring or early Summer. The Marguerite-like blossoms, about 2½ inches in diameter, are of a unique glossy orange-gold.

Echeveria. HEN AND CHICKENS. Small, fleshy-leaved rosettes, sending up from the center a dainty little flowering stalk.

Echium (E. roseum). A perennial with very striking tall stalks of pink flowers. A novelty worthy of attention.

Farfugium grande. LEOPARD PLANT. This is an extremely ornamental plant. Its large, circular leaves, thickly spotted with creamy-white and yellow, make it wonderfully effective for room decoration. It likes a soil of loam and mucky matter, half and half, with a good deal of water. Ample provision, however, should be made for drainage. Once a month apply a fertilizer, as it is a gross feeder when allowed to have its way. Keep it in the shade.

Fragaria. TRAILING STRAWBERRY. An excellent ground cover requiring but little care. White blossoms and red fruits.

FUCHSIAS. These excellent shade-loving plants are indispensable to a garden. They do well planted in any well-protected north border, and bloom in great profusion during the greater part of the year. Give them a well-prepared soil which has been thoroughly enriched with decomposed manure and a copious supply of water during hot weather.

Fuchsia arboreascens. Mexico. 6 to 8 feet. Small tree or tall shrub. Terminal cluster of small rose-colored flowers. Likes a shady position.

Fuchsia. BLACK PRINCE. Nothing black but the name. Petals rich rose colored, single and wide open. Sepals carmine colored.

Fuchsia corymbiflora. Peru. Four to six feet. Has terminal clusters of scarlet tubular flowers, 2 inches in length. Makes a beautiful specimen in a shady location.



Delphinium Belladonna

Fuchsia corymbiflora alba. Same as preceding, but with white tubular flowers and red corolla.

Fuchsia diamant. A grand double variety. Petals white, with carmine shadings. Sepals rosy scarlet.

Fuchsia gracilis. NAID FUCHSIA. Tall growing, small leaved variety, with small flowers, three-quarters of an inch long. Petals purple, sepals red.

Fuchsia mammoth. Very large double fuchsia. Petals rich violet shade. Free blooming.

Fuchsia minima. Leaves only one-quarter of an inch long. Flowers minute, both petals and sepals a delicate pink.

Fuchsia otto. Petals dark purple sepals scarlet. One of the largest single varieties.

Fuchsia single red. Similar to the preceding, only short, recurving petals.

Fuchsia souvenir de Henry Henkle. Very long blossoms, borne in clusters. Petals very short and light pink in color.

Fuchsia speciosa. A dark orange red. Single petals, pink tube and sepals.

Fuchsia swanley yellow. A beautiful single variety similar in form to the preceding, with extra long tube and spreading sepals. A distinct shade of orange red. Very fine.

Fuchsia toga. Corolla single, dark purple, sepals white tinged with purple.

Gaillardia aristata (G. grandiflora). One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. Beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Excellent for cutting.



Gaillardia aristata portola. A novelty of California origin. Tall, upright stems and large, uniform flowers of rich coppery scarlet margined with gold.

GAZANIAS. A splendid class of half-hardy plants growing only 3 to 4 inches in height and covered with large, showy, broad-petaled flowers, which create a constant and brilliant display throughout the Summer. The following are two of the best:

Gazania aurantiaca orange. Bright orange-colored flowers.

Gazania aurantiaca yellow. Pale yellow flowers.

Gerbera jamesoni hybrida. TRANSVAAL DAISY. South Africa. Two feet. Stemless, herbaceous perennial. Leaves like Dandelion. Flowers borne on very long stalks, complete; about 3 inches broad, with small disc and long, showy petals. As originally introduced, this plant has medium-sized orange-red flowers. These new hybrids run from white through straw, yellow, pink and salmon to a rich, brilliant red. Will keep 10 days after cutting. Requires well-drained soil.

Geum Lady Stratheden. A recent introduction and one of the most meritorious additions to perennial plants in a long time. The flowers are large, quite double, and of the brightest yellow. Good for cutting.

Geum Mrs. Bradshaw. A low growing perennial with upright flower stems, bearing large double flowers of the brightest possible scarlet. Height, 18 inches.

Gnaphalium japonicum. A silvery gray spreading border or rock plant.

Helianthus hyssopifolium (H. chamaecistus tomentosum). SUNROSE. These slender-branched, tiny-leaved plants which make flat rosettes should become more popular. When in bloom the plants are covered by a mass of flowers. Their range of color is wide, covering yellow, pink and brick-red. Are well suited

to our climate. Makes one of the best plants for ground cover on hillsides or sloping ground.

Helichrysum monstrosum. DOUBLE STRAW FLOWER. A well-known class of everlasting flowers which are prized not only for their value as plants in the garden, but also for their use as cut flowers for Winter decorative purposes. The flowers after being cut retain their color and form without fading. We offer this season a very fine strain of the Monstrosum type. The flowers are of gigantic size, the color rich and varied.

Heliotropium. HELIOTROPE. An old favorite for its sweet-scented flowers. Although tender, it can be grown outside where there are only very slight frosts if planted against a wall. If trained up, can be made to climb moderately. Likes full sun.

Heliotropium Garfield. Large trusses of dark purple flowers. The best bedding variety.

Heliotropium Florence Nightingale. Tall grower, light lavender flowers. One of the most fragrant

Hemerocallis. DAY LILY. An excellent Summer bloomer with large orange and yellow flowers. Very popular, hardy plants belonging to the lily family. They succeed everywhere and should always be included in the border of old-fashoined hardy plants.

Heuchera sanguinea. CORAL BELLS. New Mexico. A dainty alpine plant, indigenous to the high Rocky Mountain ranges of Arizona, California, etc. The plants grow in the crevices of rocks, forming dense rosette-shaped tufts of foliage from which spring long wire-like stems 18 inches high. These are covered toward the tip with small bell-shaped coral red blossoms. Extremely hardy and easy to grow. Requires the shade of a rockery or fernery, where it soon becomes a lovely object.

Hunnemannia fumariaefolia. GOLDEN CUP or MEXICAN POPPY. Mexico. Perennial. Two to three feet. Large flowers resembling the California poppy, but more bowl-shaped and of a light canary yellow color. Very free flowering and especially valuable for cutting purposes, the blooms lasting a long time in water.

Iris germanica. Three feet. The surprising range of color which they offer and their adaptability to so many different uses place them in the front rank of our hardy garden plants. For the margins of woodland walks, shrubby borders, wild gardens or near ponds, they are unexcelled. They are also valuable for cut flowers, as they possess a grace and beauty which is all their own. Many varieties.

Lantana camara. COMMON LANTANA. Most excellent for evergreen hedges. Bears shearing, and as soon as the new growth starts, flowers profusely. The dwarf varieties are fine bedding plants and are desirable for border plants on large grounds.

Lantana sellowiana. WEEPING LANTANA. Lavender flowers. Excellent plant for window boxes, rock work, banks and ground cover.

Linum flavum. GOLDEN FLAX. A species of perennial flax with handsome golden yellow blossoms, some 2 inches across. It grows to shrub-like proportions in this climate, and flowers profusely throughout the year.

Lippia canescens (L. Repens). CREEPING LIPPIA. A substitute for lawn grass. Spreads rapidly, roots at joints and soon forms a mat over the ground. Not injured, but rather benefitted, by being trodden upon. Requires a minimum amount of water, far less than grass. Where it has a chance will bloom freely, flowers tiny, in small heads, lilac-colored.



Perennials are ideal border plants.



Lobelia crystal palace compacta. A lovely dwarf variety, about 4 inches in height, covered during Spring with masses of rich, deep blue flowers. Dark foliage. The finest dark blue for bedding.

Lopezia rosea. MOSQUITO PLANT. A pure rose pink colored variety. One of the daintiest subjects for Winter flowering in the whole range of blooming plants. The flowers are quite small, but borne in such profusion as to completely cover the plants.

Marguerite frutescens. CHRYSANTHEMUMS. These well-known plants are favorites with all. They are of great value for border decoration, for planting along the margin of drives, etc. They bloom throughout the year in California and require but little care. We have the following varieties:

Giant Yellow. A splendid deep yellow marguerite. Flowers single. Fine for cutting.

Mrs. Fred Sander. The finest of all double marguerites. Produces large quantities of double, snowy white flowers. Strong plants.

White. A very large single variety, with extra broad petals of the purest white.

Marguerite hortorum. COMMON CHRYSANTHEMUM. Large-flowered, pompom and button types, in a wide selection of colors. Also some novelties.

Marigold africa. Splendid for beds or borders, 2½ to 3 feet high. Flowers are double-quilled, in color a rich, deep orange or a light yellow. Good for cutting.

Marigold patula. FRENCH MARIGOLD. Small flowered, bushy annual. The African and French marigolds are old favorite, free-flowering annuals of easy culture. Both are extremely effective and are well adapted for large beds or mixed borders. They succeed best in a light soil, with full exposure to the sun.

Myosotis alpestris. ALPINE FORGET-ME-NOT. A lovely shade of deepest blue.

Myosotis dissitiflora. SWISS FORGET-ME-NOT. A magnificent pale sky-blue Forget-Me-Not. Very long stems. One of the best for cutting.

Nepeta hederacea (*N. glechoma*). GROUND IVY. Europe. A most useful variegated creeper for growing over banks and stones in the rockery.

Nierembergia frutescens. TALL CUPFLOWER. Chile. Three feet. An upright hardy perennial herb with fine foliage and dainty pale blue flowers, having the petals united.

Ophiopogon jaburan aureus variegatus. Japan. A pretty variegated foliage plant, useful either as a pot plant for the window or for planting out. Its narrow, dark green foliage is striped with gold, and during July and August spikes of blue flowers add beauty.

Pandanus utilis. Foliage plant with long sword-shaped, spiny-edged leaves. They are gracefully recurved, dark green in color. Good pot plant for indoor cultivation.

Pandanus veitchi. VEITCH SCREWPINE. Polynesia. Twenty feet. Handsome foliage plant with single stem and bearing long sword-shaped, spiny-edged leaves, which are produced spirally from the trunk. They are gracefully recurved, dark green in center, strongly margined with bands of red. Very handsome pot plant.



Marguerite—Mrs. Fred Sander

Papaver orientale. ORIENTAL POPPY. These are the regal representatives of this popular genus, growing 3 to 3½ feet high, and far surpassing in splendor of bloom the annual and biennial kinds, and for a gorgeous display of rich and brilliant coloring nothing equals them during their period of flowering in May and June. Whether planted singly or in masses their large fiery scarlet flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position. They are of the easiest culture. Almost any kind of soil suits them, but they do best in deep, rich loam. Set the plants out in early Fall or Spring; give them water occasionally during dry spells in the early part of the season. Mulch with stable litter in Fall and they will increase in size and floriferousness for several years. After flowering the plants die back, usually reappearing in early September, or as soon as the weather gets cool. During this resting period care should be taken in cultivating the beds that the roots are not disturbed, disturbance at this time usually resulting in failure.

Pentstemon gloxinoides. The new and improved types of these hardy perennial plants are wonderfully effective in the garden. They are constantly in bloom, and in addition to their decorative value in this respect, they make elegant cut flowers. Colors red, white, lavender and pink.

Petunia hybrida. Very hardy, drought resistant Summer blooming perennials. We have the following:

Giant single fringed. A lovely strain of large flowering compact growing petunias. All colors are included from lightest to darkest.

Giant double fringed. Magnificent double types with beautifully fringed fluted and frilled flowers. All colors from pure white through the various shades of lavender, crimson, etc.

Balcony petunias. Small flowers. Plants more vine-like in growth. Very attractive when used in window boxes or planted in pots for pedestal decoration.



Pelargonium domesticum. LADY WASHINGTON GERANIUM. Are among the most beautiful of our Summer and fall growing plants. They offer a rich and varied assortment of colors or combinations of colors, and the ease with which they may be grown should recommend them to everyone. Below is a list of varieties, with colors, which we have:

No. 1. Swabian Maid. Light red. Dark in upper petals.

No. 2. Easter Greeting. Cherry red. Center of each petal dark.

No. 3. Frau Krumb. Light pink.

No. 4. Andenken an Moscow. Dark, rich purple, black center.

No. 5. German Glory. Soft lavender, upper petals maroon.

No. 6. Sanguineum. Small, dark pink.

No. 7. Beauty of Mountain View. Pure white, upper petals purple.

No. 8. Gardener's Joy. Bright red, each petal with dark center.

No. 9. Lord Major Trelour. Soft pink, white edge, upper petals dark.

No. 10. Eastern Star. Dark pink, each petal dark center.

No. 11. Lucy Becker. Lavender, center of each petal dark.

No. 12. Schone Illa. Salmon rose, blotched on upper petals.

No. 13. Wilhelm Hauff. Mauve, very dark center.

No. 14. Wuntenbergia. Crimson, each petal dark center.

No. 15. Pansy. Dark pink, white center, small flower.

No. 16. Miss Saunders. Pure white, blotched purplish crimson.

No. 17. Pauline Schroeter. Dark rosy crimson, dark blotches.

Pelargonium peltatum. IVY GERANIUM. Rapid-growing. Fine for window-boxes, trellises and screens. We have several shades of pink and red.

Pelargonium zonale. COMMON GERANIUM. In this useful plant we keep only the well-known bright red General Grant.

Phlox drummondii. Low-growing annual in numerous attractive colors. Always in bloom. Good for Fall planting.

Phlox paniculata. PERENNIAL PHLOX. United States. Handsome herbaceous perennial. Cultivated varieties are forms of *P. paniculata* (*P. decussata*). Attain a height of 2 feet or more, the upper part of plant comprising the large panicle of showy, salver-shaped flowers. Colors range through various shades of red, pink, purple and white.

Platycodon grandiflora. BALLOON FLOWER. One of the best hardy perennials, producing very showy flowers during the whole season. They form clumps and are excellent for planting in permanent borders or among shrubbery.

Primula auricula. COLORED PRIMROSE OR AURICULA. A popular bedding plant bearing flowers in many colors, including yellow. Does well in the shade. The flowers are large but not fringed or ruffled.



Primula—Primrose

Primula malacoides. FAIRY PRIMROSE. This valuable introduction from China has proved to be one of the most free-flowering species and especially useful for outdoor culture in partially shaded places. It is quite hardy and is one of the best Winter flowering plants we have. It is also suited for pot culture. The flowers are of a delicate lilac shade. We have a larger flowered strain that is far superior to the old one.

Primula obconica. TOP PRIMROSE. China. Six to twelve inches. This is a large fringed variety, in all colors from white to dark pink.

Pyrethrum aureum (*Chrysanthemum pyrethrum aureum*). GOLDEN FEATHER. Pretty foliage plants with deeply cut leaves, useful for edgings. Perennial; 6 to 9 inches. The plants should be kept trimmed and all flowers cut off as they appear.

Richardia ethiopica (*Lily of the Nile*). CALLA LILY. This well-known plant likes a rich soil and plenty of moisture, but will grow and bloom nearly everywhere. Blooms from December to May. Will do well in either sun or shade. A favorite for planting on the north side of the house.

Richardia elliotiana. GOLDEN CALLA LILY. South Africa. The finest yellow calla lily. Flowers are large and of a brilliant yellow. Leaves are beautifully spotted with white. This variety blooms in July and August and does best in a sunny situation, with rich soil and plenty of moisture.



Rivinia humilis. Caribee Islands. Grows freely on rich soil in a warm place. Has small white flowers, which are succeeded by dainty scarlet berries. Very attractive at Christmas time for indoor culture.

Romneya coulteri. MATILJA POPPY. Southern California. Our finest native flowering plant. Half-shrubby, forming a large bush of silvery hue. The flowers are magnificent, sometimes 6 inches broad; petals pure white, center rich yellow from the numerous stamens. The fragrance is much like that of a ripe orange. The individual plants last many days and the plants are in bloom all Summer. Difficult to propagate, hence scarce, but there is no difficulty about transplanting good pot-grown plants.

Rudbeckia laciniata. GOLDEN GLOW. A very hardy fast-growing plant, blooming in September and October. Flowers are double and of a brilliant golden yellow, resembling small chrysanthemums on stems 5 to 7 feet high. Beautiful and lasting for cut flowers, and very showy in the garden.

Rudbeckia newmani. A single form bearing orange yellow flowers with a very dark brown center.

Salpiglossis grandiflora. Chile. One and one-half feet. Annual. Free flowering plants for beds and borders. Succeeding best in a sunny situation and blooming all Summer. The flowers are large, funnel-shaped, and produced in great profusion. Colors are yellow, pink, rose, crimson, brown, steel blue, purplish violet, etc., beautifully veined and penciled.

Salvia azurea grandiflora (*S. pitcherii*). AZURE SAGE. A Rocky Mountain species. Grows 3 to 4 feet high, producing during August and September pretty sky-blue flowers in the greatest profusion.

Salvia farinacea. Attractive, upright, bushy, hardy perennial shrub, with light blue spikes, always in bloom.

Salvia greggi. AUTUMN SAGE. A native of the mountains of Southwestern Texas. Makes a shapely, bushy plant about 2 feet high, and from July to late October bears masses of brilliant carmine flowers which appear particularly rich and luminous during the Fall months.

Salvia leucantha. MEXICAN BUSH SAGE. Mexico. Low-growing, shrubby plant with narrow, pointed leaves. Entirely covered with white down. Flowers are white, but surrounded by a very conspicuous brilliant purple calyx.

Salvia splendens. SCARLET SAGE. This is one of the finest of the Scarlet Sages, growing in a compact bush about 2 feet high. Its erect spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers stand clear over the dark green foliage and completely cover the plant. One of the most effective and gorgeous bedding plants in cultivation.

Santolina chamaecyparissus. LAVENDER COTTON. South Europe. Hardy, half shrubby, much-branched plant, 1½ to 2 feet high, with evergreen silvery gray leaves. General appearance, soft and feathery. Excellent border plant.

Saxifraga ligulata (*S. megasea*). RAJAH SAXIFRAGA. In our opinion, one of the handsomest and most useful of all rock plants. This splendid species is furnished with large, rich, dark green leaves, and during mid-winter with numerous long-stemmed trusses of deep pink flowers. A plant in bloom is something of unusual beauty. Any one contemplating the planting of a rockery should not fail to include it.

Saxifraga sarmentosa. STRAWBERRY SAXIFRAGA. China. One foot high. A fine trailing species of creeping habit. The stems are of a reddish cast with green and white variegations on the upper surface of the foliage. A fine subject for rockeries or hanging baskets. The flowers are carried on dainty spikes and are pure white in color.

Scabiosa atropurea. MOURNING BRIDE. Annual, 2 to 3 feet, flowering in Summer and early Fall. Flowers on long stems, produced in great profusion and specially valuable for cutting, lasting a long time in Winter.

Schizanthus. BUTTERFLY FLOWER. One of the prettiest of half hardy annuals and amenable to a variety of uses. In a climate similar to that of Southern California it makes an ideal bedding plant planted right out in the open. It can be grown in pots in greenhouses and brought into bloom during Winter and Spring when flowers are exceedingly scarce.

Sedum acre. GOLD MOSS. A creeper. Evergreen, with small foliage and yellow flowers. Makes a good ground cover. Grows about 3 to 4 inches in height, doing best in a sunny location.

Shasta Daisy maximum. Alaska. The best of the improved sorts. The flowers are immense, pure white, with yellow centers and long stems. Fine for bedding or aligning walks or drives.

Shasta Daisy maximum Pasadena. Perpetual bloomer. Flowers large and semi-double. Stems 2 or 3 feet long. A novelty and a fine plant for edging walks or drives or grouped in the perennial border.



Our Giant Stocks



Solidago. GOLDEN ROD. An extremely common plant, but one which is very useful. A Fall-blooming perennial which blends in with shrubbery and makes a splendid background for the lower-growing flowers.

Stocks. A favorite annual, succeeding best in California during the Winter season. Largely grown for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water. Very effective for planting in beds or borders.

Statice arborescens (*S. perezii*) (*Limonium arborescens*). A tree-like species which attains a height of some 4 feet. The flowers are a magnificent shade of bluish purple, thick set in a truss, which attains a diameter of 18 inches or over. Aside from its value as a cut flower, a specimen in bloom in the garden is one of the most striking garden plants.

Statice latifolia (*Limonium latifolium*). The great sea lavender. Leaves very broad and long, forming a low-growing, tufted, rosette-shaped plant from which issues a strong, much-branched growth, completely covered with dainty pale lavender flowers. Valuable for bouquet work.

Thymus vulgaris. THYME. Small leaved ground cover. An aromatic kitchen herb.

Tradescantia fluminensis. WANDERING JEW. The leaves have a creamy white variegation. Tradescantias make fine pot plants for any one who desires to obtain a drooping effect in hanging baskets, wall pockets, etc.

Tradescantia zebrina (*Zebrina pendula*). This variety has red foliage and is a strong grower. When fully developed, the foliage assumes a rich bronzy tint, giving it a highly decorative effect.

Valeriana officinalis. COMMON VALERIAN. An old-fashioned plant, about 2 feet high, which blooms all season. The flower heads are large and of spicy fragrance; excellent border plant and suitable for cutting. It comes in three colors—red, white and pink.



Giant Zinnia

Verbena Beauty of Oxford. Light pink.

Verbena Crimson King. The largest flowered verbena in existence. It has color unequaled by any other variety we have ever seen, being one of those deep, glorious crimsons that catches the eye at once. It is a gem for bedding or parking purposes, producing a constant sheet of bloom from Spring until late Autumn.

Verbena Ellen Wilmott. Unquestionably the best of all deep rose colored verbenas. Flowers and trusses of unusual size, with a color tone of charming effect.

Verbena erinoides. MOSS VERBENA. This lovely variety produces a mass of moss-like foliage, spreading over the ground like a carpet, above which are borne heads of purplish-blue and white blossoms in lavish profusion. Flowers in June and continues until frost, during summer months, when these are not to be had.

Verbena Lavender Queen. This variety is the result of cross pollination. The color is a beautiful shade of pure lavender. Trusses extra large.

Verbena Mrs. Cleveland. The best pure white verbena to date. Almost equal to Crimson King in size.

Verbena Purple King. A vivid bluish purple and unquestionably the best of its color.

Veronica spicata. Europe. An elegant border plant, growing about 1½ feet high, producing long spikes of bright blue flowers in June and July.

Vinca major. PERIWINKLE. Europe. The various types of vincas, both in the large and small leaved sorts, are of inestimable value as garden plants. For planting on banks or under the dense shade of trees they make splendid ground cover plants. Used in window boxes or hanging baskets their long trailing stems and pretty blue flowers give a light and airy decorative effect.

Vinca minor. PERIWINKLE. The small-leaved vinca.

Viola cornuta purpurea. PURPLE VIOLA. Switzerland. A variety of the tufted pansy, forming clumps that are a sheet of bloom the entire season, and a most attractive subject for the border. The flowers, which in general appearance closely resemble the Princess of Wales violet, make a splendid substitute for the latter during summer months, when these are not to be had.

VIOLETS. They all do best in a shady location except the Princess of Wales, which will do well planted in the sun. They all require a good rich soil and plenty of moisture.

Viola odorata Princess of Wales. The largest single violet in cultivation. Deliciously fragrant.

Viola odorata. SWANLEY WHITE. A large, double white violet.

Viola odorata. UNDINE. Double blue violet. Fragrant. Does well in the shade.

Viola tricolor. PANSY. Large flowered and ruffled strains in a great variety of colors, all field grown.

Vittadinia triloba (*Erigeron mucronatus*). FLEABANE. For covering unsightly banks or planting in parkways or for dwarf borders, this species of Vittadinia is of great value. It is a plant of prostrate creeping habit and is continually covered with small white daisy-like flowers.

Zinnia elegans. Among the most popular of the Summer flowering annuals, producing a grand display of brilliant and dazzling colors for many months with little care or attention. All the leading colors. Plant during Spring and early Summer.



Plant a Flower Garden this year!

THERE is nothing in our home life that adds in greater measure to happiness and a sense of well-being than an attractive garden and flowers. They brighten and make cheerful the stately mansion, warming and softening with their sheer beauty of color and foliage, and they make beautiful the veriest hovel with an ease and grace that could only be natural. They bespeak personality and prosperity in essential good taste, lending charm to the ground, warmth and color in the home and a greater measure of friendliness to all that contact them. We urge that you visit our nursery, consult our able salesmen as to what is the best thing for your individual desires, and make a selection from the many varieties and sizes that are always on hand. Correspondence is invited.



USEFUL INFORMATION FOR THE PLANTER

NUMBER OF PLANTS PER ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES

| Distance Apart | No. Plants | Distance Apart | No. Plants | Distance Apart | No. Plants |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|------------|
| 3x4 inches..... | 522,720 | 4 x 4 feet..... | 2,722 | 13 x13 " | 257 |
| 4x4 "..... | 392,040 | 4½ x 4½ " | 2,150 | 14 x14 " | 222 |
| 6x6 "..... | 174,240 | 5 x 1 " | 8,712 | 15 x15 " | 193 |
| 1x1 foot..... | 43,560 | 5 x 2 " | 4,356 | 16 x16 " | 170 |
| 1½ x1½ feet..... | 19,360 | 5 x 3 " | 2,904 | 16½ x16½ " | 160 |
| 2 x1 " | 21,780 | 5 x 4 " | 2,178 | 17 x17 " | 150 |
| 2 x2 " | 10,890 | 5½ x5½ " | 1,440 | 18 x18 " | 134 |
| 2½ x2½ " | 6,960 | 6 x 6 " | 1,200 | 20 x20 " | 108 |
| 3 x1 " | 14,520 | 6½ x 6½ " | 1,031 | 25 x25 " | 69 |
| 3 x2 " | 7,260 | 7 x 7 " | 888 | 30 x30 " | 48 |
| 3 x3 " | 4,840 | 8 x 8 " | 680 | 33 x33 " | 40 |
| 3½ x3½ " | 3,555 | 9 x 9 " | 537 | 40 x40 " | 27 |
| 4 x1 " | 10,890 | 10 x10 " | 435 | 50 x50 " | 17 |
| 4 x2 " | 5,445 | 11 x11 " | 360 | 60 x60 " | 12 |
| 4 x3 " | 3,630 | 12 x12 " | 302 | 60 x66 " | 10 |

DIMENSIONS OF CIRCULAR BEDS AND NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED

| Diameter of Bed Feet | Plants 6 in. Apart | Plants 12 in. Apart | Plants 18 in. Apart | Plants 24 in. Apart | Plants 30 in. Apart | Diameter of Bed Feet | Plants 6 in. Apart | Plants 12 in. Apart | Plants 18 in. Apart | Plants 24 in. Apart | Plants 30 in. Apart |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 | 28 | 7 | | | | 12 | 452 | 113 | 50 | 28 | 18 |
| 4 | 48 | 12 | 6 | | | 13 | 528 | 132 | 59 | 33 | 22 |
| 5 | 80 | 20 | 8 | | | 14 | 612 | 153 | 68 | 39 | 25 |
| 6 | 112 | 28 | 13 | 7 | | 15 | 704 | 176 | 78 | 44 | 28 |
| 7 | 152 | 38 | 17 | 9 | | 16 | 804 | 201 | 89 | 50 | 32 |
| 8 | 200 | 50 | 23 | 12 | | 17 | 904 | 226 | 100 | 57 | 36 |
| 9 | 256 | 64 | 28 | 16 | | 18 | 1016 | 254 | 113 | 63 | 40 |
| 10 | 320 | 80 | 36 | 20 | 13 | 19 | 1132 | 283 | 126 | 71 | 46 |
| 11 | 380 | 95 | 42 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 1256 | 314 | 139 | 78 | 50 |

A square bed will take about the same number of plants. An oval bed, add length and breadth and divide by 2. For example, an oval 7 feet long by 5 feet wide will require same number of plants as a circular bed 6 feet in diameter.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO PLANT A MILE IN LENGTH 1 FOOT TO 100 FEET APART

| Distance Feet | No. Plants Per Mile | Distance Feet | No. Plants Per Mile | Distance Feet | No. Plants Per Mile |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 100 | 52 | 55 | 96 | 10 | 528 |
| 95 | 55 | 50 | 105 | 9 | 586 |
| 90 | 58 | 45 | 117 | 8 | 660 |
| 85 | 62 | 40 | 132 | 7 | 754 |
| 80 | 66 | 35 | 151 | 6 | 880 |
| 75 | 70 | 30 | 176 | 5 | 1,056 |
| 70 | 75 | 25 | 211 | 4 | 1,320 |
| 65 | 81 | 20 | 264 | 3 | 1,760 |
| 60 | 88 | 15 | 352 | 2 | 2,640 |
| | | | | 1 | 5,280 |

PROPER DISTANCES BETWEEN PLANTS AND TREES

| | Feet Apart | | Feet Apart | | Feet Apart |
|---------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|------------------|------------|
| Almond | 22 to 25 | Olive | 30 to 40 | Walnut | 40 to 50 |
| Apple | 25 to 35 | Orange | 20 to 30 | Grape | 8 to 10 |
| Apricot | 20 to 25 | Peach | 20 to 25 | Blackberry | 6 x 7 |
| Cherry | 20 to 25 | Pear | 20 to 25 | Dewberry | 6 x 7 |
| Eucalyptus (for timber).. | 6 to 10 | Plum | 20 to 25 | Raspberry | 3 x 5 |
| Lemon | 20 to 30 | | | Strawberry | 1½ x 3 |



PLANTS FOR SEASIDE PLANTING

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Acacia armata | Crataegus—in var. | Hydrangea | Pine |
| Acacia melanoxylon | Cypress, Lawson | Ivy | Pittosporum tobira |
| Acacia verticillata | Cypress—in var. | Juniper—in var. | Polygala |
| Arbutus unedo | Deutzia | Laburnum | Privet |
| Balloon Flower | Eleagnus | Lagunaria pattersoni | Rock Rose |
| Berberis darwinii | Escallonia | Laurel, Grecian | Spanish Broom |
| Boxwood | Euonymous | Lavender | Spruce, Oriental |
| Butterfly Bush | Fir, Spanish | Leopard Plant | Statice |
| California Coffee Berry | Fir, White | Leptospermum | Tamarix |
| Ceanothus | Fuchsia | Mock Orange | Veronica |
| Convolvulus | Genista | Muenhlenbeckia | Viburnum |
| Coprosma | Geranium | Myoporum | Weigelia |
| Coronilla glauca | Gauva | Myrtle | Yew |
| Cotoneaster microphylla | Honeysuckle (Shrub) | Pepper Tree | Yucca |

PLANTS FOR GROUND COVER

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| Agathaea | Cuphea | Ivy | Saxifrage |
| Anemone | Daisy, English | Juniper | Sedum acre |
| Blue Bell, Australian | Forget-Me-Not | Lantana, creeping | Streptosolen |
| Capathian Bell Flower | Foxglove | Leopard Plant | Thyme |
| Carpet Bugle | Fragaria | Lippia repens | Verbena |
| Chorizema | Fuchsia | Lobelia | Vinca |
| Columbine | Gazania | Lopezia | Violets |
| Convolvulus | Geum | Petunias | Vittadinia |
| Cotoneaster horizontalis | Hypericum | Primrose | |

BORDER PLANTS

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|----------|
| Agathaea | Candytuft | Heuchera | Primrose |
| Ageratum | Daisy, English | Iris | Rosemary |
| Alyssum | Heliotrope | Lebelia | Violets |

HEDGE PLANTS

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Acacia armata | Boxwood | Grevillea thelemanniana | Monterey Cypress |
| Acacia latifolia | Cassia | Heather | Myrtle |
| Acacia verticillata | Crataegus crenulata | Hibiscus | Privet |
| Barberry | Diosma | Lantana | Prunus illicifolia |

STREET TREES

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Deciduous | Texas Umbrella | Acacia melanoxylon | Cocos plumosa (Palm) |
| California Sycamore | Weeping Willow | Acacia mollissima | Eucalyptus |
| Carolina Poplar | | Arizona cypress | Italian Cypress |
| Elm | Evergreen | California Cherry | Jacaranda |
| European Sycamore | Acacia dealbata | California Incense Cedar | Live Oak |
| Lombardy Poplar | Acacia decurrens | Camphor Tree | Pepper Tree |
| Maple | Acacia floribunda | Canary Island Date Palm | Phoenix reclinata (Palm) |

DROUGHT RESISTANT SHRUBS AND TREES

| | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Acacia—in var. | Hypericum | Pomegranate |
| Australian Tea Tree | Jerusalem Thorn | Jasminum primulinum |
| Azara | Juniper—in var. | Privet |
| Bottle Brush | Lagunaria pattersoni | Quince, Flowering |
| Butterfly Bush | Laurustinus | Rock Rose |
| California Cherry | Lavender | Rosemary |
| Carpenteria californica | Leptospermum laevigatum | Salt Bush |
| Cassia—in var. | Melaleuca | Spanish Broom |
| Catalina Cherry | Oleander | Tamarix |
| Ceanothus | Pittosporum—in var. | Tree Germander |
| Century Plant | | Yucca |

PLANTS GIVING AUTUMN COLORS IN FOLIAGE

| | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Abelia rupestris | Cotoneaster franchetti | Japanese Maple | Photinia serrulata |
| Boston Ivy | Cotoneaster horizontalis | Mahonia | Scarlet Maple |
| Cissus striata | Crape Myrtle | Nandina domestica | Snowball |



TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING WHITE FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Abelia | Cherry, Japanese | Foxglove | Oleander |
| Abutilon | Choisya | Gardenia | Osmanthus |
| Ageratum | Cineraria | Hakea | Peach, Flowering |
| Anemone | Columbine | Hollyhocks | Penstemon |
| Anthericum | Cosmos | Hydrangea | Pittosporum |
| Arctotis | Cotoneaster | Jasmine | Raphiolepis |
| Beaumontia | Crataegus | Laurel | Snapdragon |
| Begonia | Cyclamen | Leptospermum | Snowball |
| Breath of Heaven | Daisy, English | Lilac | Spiraea |
| Calla Lily | Daphne | Magnolia | Stephanotis |
| Camellia | Deutzia | Mandevilla | Strawberry Tree |
| Candytuft | Duranta | Marguerites | Swainsonia |
| Canna | Escallonia | Melaleuca | Sweet Sultan |
| Canterbury Bells | Eucalyptus | Mock Orange | Tecoma |
| Capathian Bell Flower | Eugenia | Myoporum | Trailing Strawberry |
| Carnation | Fabiana | Myrtle | Valeriana |
| Cherry, California | Fatsia | Nandina | Viburnum laurustinus |
| Cherry, Catalina | | | Weigelia |

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING BLUE FLOWERS

| | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Agapanthus | Carpet Bugle | Larkspur | Pleroma |
| Agathaea | Cineraria | Lavender | Plumbago |
| Ageratum | Columbine | Lilac Chaste-Tree | Rosemary |
| Anchusa | Convolvulus | Lilac, Persian | Sage |
| Australian Pea Vine | Cornflower | Lilac, Wild | Solanum |
| Aster | Cupflower | Lobelia | Statice |
| Balloon Flower | Forget-Me-Not | Melaleuca | Strobilanthes |
| Bignonia | Heliotrope | Ophiopogon | Thunbergia |
| Blue Bells, Australian | Hydrangea | Pansy | Veronica |
| Blue Spiraea | Iris | Passiflora | Viola |
| Butterfly Bush | Jacaranda | Periwinkle | Violets |
| Canterbury Bells | | | Wigandia |

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING RED FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Begonia | Coral Plant | Hakea | Poinsettia |
| Bignonia | Cosoms | Hibiscus | Pomegranate |
| Bougainvillea | Cyclamen | Hollyhocks | Poppies, Oriental |
| Calothamnus | Daisy, English | Lotus (vine) | Quince, Flowering |
| Camellia | Escallonia | Maple, Flowering | Sage |
| Canna | Eucalyptus | Melaleuca | Salpiglossis |
| Carnation | Fuchsia | Mourning Bride | Snapdragon |
| Cestrum | Gaillardia | Oleander | Straw Flower |
| Cigar Plant | Geranium | Passiflora | Sunrose |
| Cineraria | Gerbera | Passion Vine | Sweet William |
| Columbine | Geum | Peach, Flowering | Tecoma capensis |
| Coral Bells | Grevillea (shrub) | Penstemon | Verbena |
| Coral Honeysuckle | | Phlox | Zinnia |

TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING PINK FLOWERS

| | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| Abutilon | Cyclamen | Lantana | Saxifrage |
| Amaryllis | Daisy, English | Lopezia | Snapdragon |
| Aster | Daphne | Melaleuca | Spiraea |
| Begonia | Deutzia | Mourning Bride | Stock |
| Camellia | Echium | Oleander | Straw Flower |
| Candytuft | Escallonia | Passion Vine | Swainsona |
| Canna | Eucalyptus | Peach, Flowering | Sweet Sultan |
| Canterbury Bells | Foxglove | Penstemon | Sweet William |
| Carnation | Geranium | Petunia | Tamarix |
| Cherry, Flowering | Heather | Phlox | Tecoma (Vine) |
| Cineraria | Hibiscus | Polygala | Valeriana |
| Columbine | Hollyhock | Primula | Verbena |
| Cosmos | Hydrangea | Rosa de Montana | Weigelia |
| Crape Myrtle | Lagunaria | Salpiglossis | Zinnia |



TREES, SHRUBS, VINES AND PLANTS BEARING YELLOW FLOWERS

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Abutilon | Calla Lily | Genista | Lonicera |
| Acacias | Canna | Golden Rod | Mahonia |
| Alyssum | Cassia | Hibiscus | Marguerites |
| Antirrhinum | Cestrum aurantiacum | Hollyhocks | Melaleuca |
| Aquilegia | Cestrum parqui | Hunnemannia | Oleander |
| Azara | Cineraria platanifolia | Hymenosporum | Parkinsonia |
| Berberis darwini | Copa de Oro | Hypericum moserianum | Pittosporum |
| Bignonia tweediana | Coronilla glauca | Jasmine | Spanish Broom |
| Bignonia venusta | Forsythia | Kerria japonica | Strelitzia |
| Buddleia | Gaillardia | Linum flavum | Streptosolen |
| Calendula | Gazania | Leonotis leonorus | Tecoma australis |

TROPICAL EFFECTS

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Acacia | Cypress Italian | Hibiscus | Pomegranate |
| Acanthus | Dasyllirion | Jerusalem Thorn | Poplar |
| Aspidistra | Dewdrop | Leopard Plant | Raphiolepis |
| Bamboo | Dracaena | Lion's Tail | Reeds |
| Banana | Echium | Lotus | Rubber Trees |
| Bottle Brush | Elephant's Ear | Magnolia | Salt Bush |
| Breath of Heaven | Eucalyptus | Melaleuca | Semele |
| Butterfly Bush | Evergreen Grape | Nolina | Strelitzia |
| Calla Lily | Fatsia | Oleander | Streptosolen |
| Camellia | Ferns | Palms | Tecoma (shrub) |
| Carpenteria | Tree Ferns | Papyrus | Veronica |
| Century Plant | Flax, New Zealand | Passion Vine | Umbrella Grass |
| Cineraria (shrub) | Genista | Pepper Tree | Waxplant |
| Coronilla | Gold Dust Plant | Philodendron | Weeping Bulrush |
| Crape Myrtle | Grasses | Plumbago | Wigandia |
| Cup of Gold | Hemp | Poinsettia | Yucca |

ENGLISH PLANTING

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| Abelia | Crape Myrtle | Hypericum | Pittosporum—in var. |
| Agathaea | Cypress | Ivy | Poplar |
| Arborvitae | Daphne | Juniper | Privet |
| Barberry | Elm | Laburnum | Prunus |
| Birch | Eugenia | Laurel | Pyracantha—in var. |
| Boxwood | Firs | Lavender | Spruce |
| Camellia | Foxglove | Mahonia | Statice |
| Canterbury Bells | Heather | Maple | Strawberry Tree |
| Ceanothus | Heliotrope | Mulberry | Sycamore |
| Cedar | Holly (Ilex) | Myrtle | Veronica |
| Choisya | Hollyhock | Nandina | Viburnum |
| Cornflower | Honeysuckle (Shrub) | Oak | Willow |
| Cotoneaster—in var. | | Pine | Yew |

PLANTS FOR SHADY LOCATIONS

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Abelia | Carpet Bugle | Ficus | Maple, Japanese |
| Abutilon | Ceanothus | Forget-Me-Not | Olive |
| Acanthus | Cestrum parqui | Fuchsia | Osmanthus |
| Anchusa | Cineraria | Foxglove | Papyrus |
| Anthericum | Coleous | Geum | Periwinkle |
| Asparagus | Columbine | Heather | Philodendron |
| Aspidtra | Coprosma | Hoya | Photinia |
| Aucuba | Cotoneaster microphylla | Hydrangea | Plumbago |
| Azara | Cotoneaster pannosa | Hypericum moserianum | Primrose |
| Begonia | Cuphea | Iris | Pyracantha crenulata |
| Berberis darwini | Cyclamen | Ivy | Raphiolepis ovata |
| Boxwood | Daisy, English | Jasmine, Confederate | Saxifrage |
| Butterfly Flower | Daphne | Juniperus procumbens | Sciadopitys verticillata |
| California Coffee Berry | Elephant's Ear | Laurel | Semele |
| Calla Lily | Fatsia | Lobelia, creeping | Thuja |
| Camellia | Farfugium | Mahonia | Viburnum |
| Canterbury Bells | Ferns | | Wandering Jew |



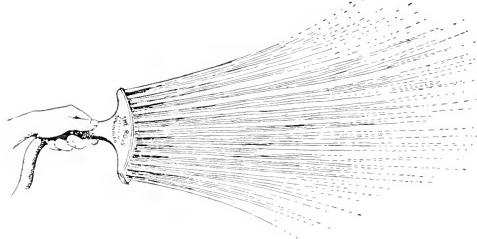
TREES AND SHRUBS BEARING ORNAMENTAL BERRIES

| <i>Blue Berries</i> | <i>Orange Berries</i> | <i>Red Berries</i> | <i>Gold Dust Plant</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Berberis darwini | Cotoneaster franchetti | Broom Yew | Irish Yew |
| Mahonia | Duranta plumieri | Cotoneaster—in variety, | Nandina domestica |
| Myrtle—in var. | Pittosporum—in var. | English Holly | Pepper Tree |
| Privet | Pyracantha angustifolia | English Yew | Pyracantha crenulata |
| Raphiolepis | Pyracantha lelandii | Eugenia hookeriana | Pyracantha yunnanensis |
| | | Eugenia myrtifolia | Strawberry Tree |
| | | Euonymus japonicus | Viburnum odoratissima |

Gardening Requisites

Garden Hose. We keep in stock garden hose for the convenience of our customers and can supply your wants in standard makes.

Sprinklers. We have for sale and recommend the Ross sprinkler. The illustration will give one an idea of the working of this sprinkler and it cannot be too highly recommended for sprinkling newly planted lawns, gardens, etc.



Insecticides. We carry a few kinds of good insecticides in liquid and powdered form. As a remedy for mealy bug, and all kinds of scale and aphid, we recommend most highly the Killwell spray, originated by our Mr. Orin.

It is the best all round spray on the market to date. We have in stock at all times a good line of powdered insecticides.

Grass Seed. To help our customers in completing their gardens, we have in stock the grass seed, including clover, blue grass and shade grasses, which can be supplied in any quantity.

Fertilizers. The necessity for the proper use of the proper plant stimulants, makes us carry a full line of fertilizers. For lawn, house plants, flowers and decorative plants we can supply your needs. Should you care for only a small amount, we are always glad to fill your orders whether for ten pounds or ten sacks.

Peat. Such plants as ferns, azaleas, camellias, daphnes, some varieties of heathers, etc., require a certain amount of Peat. This we can supply in quantities from pounds to tons.

Tubs and Pots. These we can supply in sizes to suit your needs, and hope you will give us your orders. Stock includes different style porch pots and wooden tubs.

Leafmould. For use in rockeries, ferns, beds and for use in lightening heavy soils, leafmould will be found very essential and helpful. Well rotted leafmould we can supply in sacks.

Potting Soil. Properly mixed potting soil for use in window boxes and repotting house plants is very necessary. We mix this in the proper proportions for the best results.

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| Coral Plant— <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i> | 23 | Hypericum | 16 | Privet— <i>Ligustrum</i> | 16 |
| Concopis | 36 | Iris | 38 | Pteris | 32 |
| Coneflower— <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> | 36 | Ivy, Boston— <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> | 31 | Pyracantha | 19 |
| Coronilla | 13 | Ivy, Eng. ish— <i>Hedera helix</i> | 29 | Pteridium aureum—Golden Feather | 40 |
| Cosmos | 36 | Ivy, Ground— <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> | 39 | Raphiolepis | 19 |
| Cotoneaster (Deciduous Shrub) | 23 | Ivy, Irish— <i>Hedera helix hibernica</i> | 29 | Redwood— <i>Sequoia</i> | 7 |
| Cotoneaster (Evergreen Shrub) | 13 | Ivy, Kenilworth— <i>Limaria cymbalaria</i> | 29 | Reed, Giant— <i>Arundo donax</i> | 26 |
| Crape Myrtle— <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i> | 21 | Jacaranda | 11 | Rivinia | 41 |
| Cupflower, Tall— <i>Nierembergia frutescens</i> | 39 | Jasmine, Cape— <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | 15 | Rock Rose— <i>Cistus ladaniferous maculata</i> | 13 |
| Cup of Gold— <i>Scandia guttata</i> | 30 | Jasmine, Chilean— <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> | 31 | Rose of Sharon— <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i> | 23 |
| Cycas—Sago Palm | 25 | Jasmine, Confederate— <i>Rynchospermum jasminoides</i> | 29 | Rosemary— <i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i> | 19 |
| Cyclamen | 36 | Jasmine, Night Blooming— <i>Cestrum parqui</i> | 13 | Rubber Tree, Weeping— <i>Ficus rossii</i> | 10 |
| Cypress— <i>Cupressus</i> | 5 | Jasmine, Primrose— <i>Jasmimum primulinum</i> | 29 | | |
| Daisy, African— <i>Dimorphotheca aurantiaca</i> | 37 | Jasmine, Winter (Shrub)— <i>Jasmimum floridum</i> | 16 | | |
| Daisy, English— <i>Be Lis perennis</i> | 35 | Jerusalem Thorn— <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | 11 | | |
| Daisy, Michaelmas— <i>Aster tradescantii</i> | 34 | Juniper | 6 | | |
| Daisy, Transvaal— <i>Gerbera jamesoni hybrida</i> | 38 | Kentia | 25 | | |
| Damnara | 5 | Kerria japonica flore-pleno—Japanese Rose | 16 | | |
| Daphne | 14 | Laburnum | 21 | | |
| Daphniphyllum | 14 | Laurustinus— <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | 20 | | |
| Dasydilirion | 27 | Lavender— <i>Lavandula</i> | 16 | | |
| Daylily— <i>Hemerocallis daylily</i> | 38 | Lawson Cypress— <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | 5 | | |
| Derringia | 14 | Leopard Plant— <i>Farfugium grande</i> | 37 | | |
| Delphinium—Larkspur | 37 | Diosma—Bread of Heaven | 14 | | |
| Decdar— <i>Cedrus deodar</i> | 5 | Dracaena—Cordyline | 27 | | |
| Deutzia | 23 | Duranta—Dewdrop | 14 | | |
| Digitalis purpurea—Foxglove | 37 | Dust Miller— <i>Centaurea candidissima</i> | 36 | | |
| Dinorphotheca aurantiaca—African Daisy | 37 | Echeveria—Hen and Chickens | 37 | | |
| Diosma—Bread of Heaven | 14 | Echium | 3/ | | |
| Dracaena—Cordyline | 27 | Eleagnus | 14 | | |
| Duranta—Dewdrop | 14 | Elephant's Ear— <i>Catadium esculentum</i> | 35 | | |
| Dusty Miller— <i>Centaurea candidissima</i> | 36 | Elm, Weeping Evergreen— <i>Ulmus chinensis</i> | 11 | | |
| Echeveria—Hen and Chickens | 37 | Elm, American— <i>Ulmus americana</i> | 20 | | |
| Echium | 3/ | Erythrea armata—Blue Fan Palm | 25 | | |
| Eleagnus | 14 | Escallonia | 15 | | |
| Elephant's Ear— <i>Catadium esculentum</i> | 35 | Eucalyptus | 9 | | |
| Elm, Weeping Evergreen— <i>Ulmus chinensis</i> | 11 | Eurycoma | 15 | | |
| Elm, American— <i>Ulmus americana</i> | 20 | Eustoma | 15 | | |
| Erythrea armata—Blue Fan Palm | 25 | Eupatorium | 15 | | |
| Eschallonia | 15 | Fabiana | 15 | | |
| Eucalyptus | 9 | Farfugium—Leopard Plant | 37 | | |
| Eugenia | 15 | Fatsia | 15 | | |
| Ehonymus | 15 | Feijoa—Pineapple Guava | 15 | | |
| Eupatorium | 15 | Ferns | 32 | | |
| Fabiana | 15 | Ficus elastica—India Rubber Tree | 10 | | |
| Farfugium—Leopard Plant | 37 | Ficus pumila—Climbing Fig Vine | 29 | | |
| Fatsia | 15 | Fig Vine, Climbing— <i>Ficus pumila</i> | 29 | | |
| Feijoa—Pineapple Guava | 15 | Flax, Golden— <i>Linum flavum</i> | 38 | | |
| Ferns | 32 | Flax, New Zealand— <i>Phormium tenax</i> | 27 | | |
| Ficus elastica—India Rubber Tree | 10 | Flowering Almond— <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> | 22 | | |
| Ficus pumila—Climbing Fig Vine | 29 | Flowering Cherry— <i>Prunus lannesiana</i> | 22 | | |
| Fig Vine, Climbing— <i>Ficus pumila</i> | 29 | Flowering Maple— <i>Abrus</i> | 12 | | |
| Flax—Abies | 5 | Flowering Peach— <i>Amygdalus persica</i> | 21 | | |
| Flax, Golden— <i>Linum flavum</i> | 38 | Flowering Quince— <i>Cydonia japonica</i> | 23 | | |
| Flax, New Zealand— <i>Phormium tenax</i> | 27 | Forget-Me-Not— <i>Myosotis</i> | 39 | | |
| Flowering Almond— <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> | 22 | Forsythia suspensa—Golden Bell | 23 | | |
| Flowering Cherry— <i>Prunus lannesiana</i> | 22 | Foxglove— <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | 37 | | |
| Flowering Maple— <i>Abrus</i> | 12 | Fragaria—Trailing Strawberry | 37 | | |
| Flowering Peach— <i>Amygdalus persica</i> | 21 | Fuchsias | 37 | | |
| Flowering Quince— <i>Cydonia japonica</i> | 23 | Gaiadaria | 37 | | |
| Forget-Me-Not— <i>Myosotis</i> | 39 | Gardenia, Jasminoides—Cape Jasmine | 15 | | |
| Forsythia suspensa—Golden Bell | 23 | Gazania | 38 | | |
| Foxglove— <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | 37 | Genista | 15 | | |
| Fragaria—Trailing Strawberry | 37 | Granatum— <i>Pelargonium</i> | 40 | | |
| Fuchsias | 37 | Geum | 38 | | |
| Gaiadaria | 37 | Gnaphalium | 38 | | |
| Gardenia, Jasminoides—Cape Jasmine | 15 | Golden Glow— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | 41 | | |
| Gazania | 38 | Goldenedrod— <i>Solidago</i> | 42 | | |
| Genista | 15 | Greillea robusta—Silk Oak (Evergreen Tree) | 10 | | |
| Granatum— <i>Pelargonium</i> | 40 | Greillea thelemanniana (Evergreen Shrub) | 15 | | |
| Geum | 38 | Grass, Crimson Fountain— <i>Marcophrorum atrosanguineum</i> | 27 | | |
| Gnaphalium | 38 | Grass, Palm— <i>Panicum palmatifolium</i> | 27 | | |
| Golden Glow— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | 41 | Grass, Pampas— <i>Gramineum argenteum</i> | 26 | | |
| Goldenedrod— <i>Solidago</i> | 42 | Grass, Zebra— <i>Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus</i> | 27 | | |
| Greillea robusta—Silk Oak (Evergreen Tree) | 10 | Hakea | 10 | | |
| Greillea thelemanniana (Evergreen Shrub) | 15 | Hardenbergia | 29 | | |
| Grass, Crimson Fountain— <i>Marcophrorum atrosanguineum</i> | 27 | Hawthorn— <i>Crataegus</i> | 23 | | |
| Grass, Palm— <i>Panicum palmatifolium</i> | 27 | Heather— <i>Erica</i> | 14 | | |
| Grass, Pampas— <i>Gramineum argenteum</i> | 26 | Helianthemum hyssopifolium—Sunrose | 38 | | |
| Grass, Zebra— <i>Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus</i> | 27 | Heliotrope— <i>Heliotropium</i> | 38 | | |
| Hemp, Bowstring— <i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i> | 6 | Hemp, Bowstring— <i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i> | 27 | | |
| Hibiscus syriacus—Shrub Althaea—Rose of Sharon | 23 | Hibiscus rosa sinensis—Chinese Hibiscus | 16 | | |
| Holly, California— <i>Photinia arbutifolia</i> | 17 | Holly, English— <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | 10 | | |
| Holly, English— <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | 16 | Holly Fern— <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> | 32 | | |
| Hollyhock— <i>Althaea rosea</i> | 33 | Hollyhock— <i>Althaea rosea</i> | 33 | | |
| Honeysuckle (Vine)— <i>Lonicera</i> | 29 | Honeysuckle (Shrub)— <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | 16 | | |
| Honeysuckle (Shrub)— <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | 16 | Hoya—Common Waxplant | 29 | | |
| Hoya, Common Waxplant | 29 | Hunnemannia tumariaefolia—Golden Cup or Mexican Poppy | 38 | | |
| Hunnemannia tumariaefolia—Golden Cup or Mexican Poppy | 38 | Iris | 38 | | |
| Ivy, Boston— <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> | 31 | Ivy, Eng. ish— <i>Hedera helix</i> | 29 | | |
| Ivy, Eng. ish— <i>Hedera helix</i> | 29 | Ivy, Ground— <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> | 39 | | |
| Ivy, Ground— <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> | 39 | Ivy, Irish— <i>Hedera helix hibernica</i> | 29 | | |
| Ivy, Irish— <i>Hedera helix hibernica</i> | 29 | Ivy, Kenilworth— <i>Limaria cymbalaria</i> | 29 | | |
| Ivy, Kenilworth— <i>Limaria cymbalaria</i> | 29 | Jacaranda | 11 | | |
| Jacaranda | 11 | Jasmine, Cape— <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | 15 | | |
| Jasmine, Cape— <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | 15 | Jasmine, Chilean— <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> | 31 | | |
| Jasmine, Chilean— <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> | 31 | Jasmine, Confederate— <i>Rynchospermum jasminoides</i> | 29 | | |
| Jasmine, Confederate— <i>Rynchospermum jasminoides</i> | 29 | Jasmine, Night Blooming— <i>Cestrum parqui</i> | 13 | | |
| Jasmine, Night Blooming— <i>Cestrum parqui</i> | 13 | Jasmine, Primrose— <i>Jasmimum primulinum</i> | 29 | | |
| Jasmine, Primrose— <i>Jasmimum primulinum</i> | 29 | Jasmine, Winter (Shrub)— <i>Jasmimum floridum</i> | 16 | | |
| Jasmine, Winter (Shrub)— <i>Jasmimum floridum</i> | 16 | Jerusalem Thorn— <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | 11 | | |
| Jerusalem Thorn— <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | 11 | Juniper | 6 | | |
| Juniper | 6 | Kentia | 25 | | |
| Kentia | 25 | Kerria japonica flore-pleno—Japanese Rose | 16 | | |
| Kerria japonica flore-pleno—Japanese Rose | 16 | Laburnum | 21 | | |
| Laburnum | 21 | Laurustinus— <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | 20 | | |
| Laurustinus— <i>Viburnum tinus</i> | 20 | Lavender— <i>Lavandula</i> | 16 | | |
| Lavender— <i>Lavandula</i> | 16 | Lawson Cypress— <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | 5 | | |
| Lawson Cypress— <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> | 5 | Leopard Plant— <i>Farfugium grande</i> | 37 | | |
| Leopard Plant— <i>Farfugium grande</i> | 37 | Diosma—Bread of Heaven | 14 | | |
| Diosma—Bread of Heaven | 14 | Dracaena—Cordyline | 27 | | |
| Dracaena—Cordyline | 27 | Duranta—Dewdrop | 14 | | |
| Duranta—Dewdrop | 14 | Dust Miller— <i>Centaurea candidissima</i> | 36 | | |
| Dust Miller— <i>Centaurea candidissima</i> | 36 | Echeveria—Hen and Chickens | 37 | | |
| Echeveria—Hen and Chickens | 37 | Echium | 3/ | | |
| Echium | 3/ | Eleagnus | 14 | | |
| Eleagnus | 14 | Elephant's Ear— <i>Catadium esculentum</i> | 35 | | |
| Elephant's Ear— <i>Catadium esculentum</i> | 35 | Elm, Weeping Evergreen— <i>Ulmus chinensis</i> | 11 | | |
| Elm, Weeping Evergreen— <i>Ulmus chinensis</i> | 11 | Elm, American— <i>Ulmus americana</i> | 20 | | |
| Elm, American— <i>Ulmus americana</i> | 20 | Erythrea armata—Blue Fan Palm | 25 | | |
| Erythrea armata—Blue Fan Palm | 25 | Escallonia | 15 | | |
| Escallonia | 15 | Eucalyptus | 9 | | |
| Eucalyptus | 9 | Eurycoma | 15 | | |
| Eurycoma | 15 | Eustoma | 15 | | |
| Eustoma | 15 | Eupatorium | 15 | | |
| Eupatorium | 15 | Fabiana | 15 | | |
| Fabiana | 15 | Farfugium—Leopard Plant | 37 | | |
| Farfugium—Leopard Plant | 37 | Fatsia | 15 | | |
| Fatsia | 15 | Feijoa—Pineapple Guava | 15 | | |
| Feijoa—Pineapple Guava | 15 | Ferns | 32 | | |
| Ferns | 32 | Ficus elastica—India Rubber Tree | 10 | | |
| Ficus elastica—India Rubber Tree | 10 | Ficus pumila—Climbing Fig Vine | 29 | | |
| Ficus pumila—Climbing Fig Vine | 29 | Fig Vine, Climbing— <i>Ficus pumila</i> | 29 | | |
| Fig Vine, Climbing— <i>Ficus pumila</i> | 29 | Flax, Golden— <i>Linum flavum</i> | 38 | | |
| Flax, Golden— <i>Linum flavum</i> | 38 | Flax, New Zealand— <i>Phormium tenax</i> | 27 | | |
| Flax, New Zealand— <i>Phormium tenax</i> | 27 | Flowering Almond— <i>Prunus glandulosa</i> | 22 | | |
| Flowering Cherry— <i>Prunus lannesiana</i> | 22 | Flowering Cherry— <i>Prunus lannesiana</i> | 22 | | |
| Flowering Maple— <i>Abrus</i> | 12 | Flowering Peach— <i>Amygdalus persica</i> | 21 | | |
| Flowering Peach— <i>Amygdalus persica</i> | 21 | Flowering Quince— <i>Cydonia japonica</i> | 23 | | |
| Flowering Quince— <i>Cydonia japonica</i> | 23 | Forget-Me-Not— <i>Myosotis</i> | 39 | | |
| Forget-Me-Not— <i>Myosotis</i> | 39 | Forsythia suspensa—Golden Bell | 23 | | |
| Forsythia suspensa—Golden Bell | 23 | Foxglove— <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | 37 | | |
| Foxglove— <i>Digitalis purpurea</i> | 37 | Fragaria—Trailing Strawberry | 37 | | |
| Fragaria—Trailing Strawberry | 37 | Fuchsias | 37 | | |
| Fuchsias | 37 | Gaiadaria | 37 | | |
| Gaiadaria | 37 | Gardenia, Jasminoides—Cape Jasmine | 15 | | |
| Gardenia, Jasminoides—Cape Jasmine | 15 | Gazania | 38 | | |
| Gazania | 38 | Genista | 15 | | |
| Genista | 15 | Granatum— <i>Pelargonium</i> | 40 | | |
| Granatum— <i>Pelargonium</i> | 40 | Geum | 38 | | |
| Geum | 38 | Gnaphalium | 38 | | |
| Gnaphalium | 38 | Golden Glow— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | 41 | | |
| Golden Glow— <i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> | 41 | Goldenedrod— <i>Solidago</i> | 42 | | |
| Goldenedrod— <i>Solidago</i> | 42 | Greillea robusta—Silk Oak (Evergreen Tree) | 10 | | |
| Greillea robusta—Silk Oak (Evergreen Tree) | 10 | Greillea thelemanniana (Evergreen Shrub) | 15 | | |
| Greillea thelemanniana (Evergreen Shrub) | 15 | Grass, Crimson Fountain— <i>Marcophrorum atrosanguineum</i> | 27 | | |
| Grass, Palm— <i>Panicum palmatifolium</i> | 27 | Grass, Palm— <i>Panicum palmatifolium</i> | 27 | | |
| Grass, Pampas— <i>Gramineum argenteum</i> | 26 | Grass, Pampas— <i>Gramineum argenteum</i> | 26 | | |
| Grass, Zebra— <i>Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus</i> | 27 | Grass, Zebra— <i>Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus</i> | 27 | | |
| Hakea | 10 | Heliotrope— <i>Heliotropium</i> | 38 | | |
| Hardenbergia | 29 | Hemp, Bowstring— <i>Sansevieria zeylanica</i> | 27 | | |
| Hawthorn— <i>Crataegus</i> | 23 | Hibiscus syriacus—Shrub Althaea—Rose of Sharon | 23 | | |
| Heather— <i>Erica</i> | 14 | Hibiscus rosa sinensis—Chinese Hibiscus | 16 | | |
| Helianthemum hyssopifolium—Sunrose | 38 | Holly, California— <i>Photinia arbutifolia</i> | 17 | | |
| Holly, English— <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | 16 | Holly, English— <i>Ilex aquifolium</i> | 10 | | |
| Hollyhock— <i>Althaea rosea</i> | 33 | Hollyhock— <i>Althaea rosea</i> | 33 | | |
| Honeysuckle (Vine)— <i>Tacsonia</i> | 33 | Honeysuckle (Shrub)— <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | 16 | | |
| Honeysuckle (Shrub)— <i>Lonicera nitida</i> | 16 | Hoya—Common Waxplant | 29 | | |
| Pepper Tree— <i>Schinus molle</i> | 11 | Hunnemannia tumariaefolia—Golden Cup or Mexican Poppy | 38 | | |
| Periwinkle— <i>Vinca</i> | 42 | Iris | 38 | | |
| Petunia | 39 | Ivy, Boston— <i>Ampelopsis tricuspidata</i> | 31 | | |
| Phaeolus caracalla—Snail Bean | 31 | Ivy, Eng. ish— <i>Hedera helix</i> | 29 | | |
| Phaeolus caracalla—Snail Bean | 31 | Ivy, Ground— <i>Nepeta hederacea</i> | 39 | | |
| Phlox | 40 | Ivy, Irish— <i>Hedera helix hibernica</i> | 29 | | |
| Phoenix (Palm) | 25 | Ivy, Kenilworth— <i>Limaria cymbalaria</i> | 29 | | |
| Phormium | 39 | Jacaranda | 11 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Cape— <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i> | 15 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Chilean— <i>Mandevilla suaveolens</i> | 31 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Confederate— <i>Rynchospermum jasminoides</i> | 29 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Night Blooming— <i>Cestrum parqui</i> | 13 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Primrose— <i>Jasmimum primulinum</i> | 29 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jasmine, Winter (Shrub)— <i>Jasmimum floridum</i> | 16 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Jerusalem Thorn— <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | 11 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Juniper | 6 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Kentia | 25 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Kerria japonica flore-pleno—Japanese Rose | 16 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Kentia | 25 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Kewia | 27 | | |
| Pincushion | 33 | Zinnia | 42 | | |

